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CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-ONE.

The New Screw Fleet.....	485	Discussion of Army Matters.....	490
The Army.....	486	Suggestions for Army Reform.....	490
Ohio in the War.....	486	The Fowler Guards.....	490
Reminiscences of Mexico.....	487	The Asiatic Squadron.....	491
M. O. L. L. U. S.....	487	Army Personnel.....	491
Abstract of Special Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending March 16, 1868.....	488	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	492
Various Naval Matters.....	488	The "Disloyalty" of West Point.....	492
Tacking Ship.....	489	A Great Discovery.....	493
Volunteer Naval Officers.....	489	The Cavalry at Gaines' Mills.....	494
Retired Officers and the Pay Bill.....	490	Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.....	494
The Twenty-fourth Corps Again.....	490	Navy Gazette.....	494
		Army Gazette.....	495
		The National Guard.....	496

THE NEW SCREW FLEET.

WE published two weeks ago a summary of the reports of Admirals DAVIS and ROWAN upon the performance of the *Guerriere* and *Piscataqua* respectively, during their sail from New York for South America, early in the present year. Admiral DAVIS says of the *Guerriere* "that on going out of Rio de Janeiro this vessel attained a speed of 11 knots under steam alone, but, in consequence of the foulness of her bottom, this cannot be considered a fair test." Admiral ROWAN says of the *Piscataqua*, that, "under favorable circumstances, wind fresh about abeam, under courses, top-gallant sails and topmast stunsail, she logged twelve knots, the propeller making thirty revolutions per minute, under low steam, and a consumption of seventeen and three-quarters tons of coal per day."

If this is the best—and it undoubtedly is the best—that can be said of these two vessels, which were built with special reference to speed, all other qualities suffering, as usual in our new steam fleet, they may very well be set down as failures. If they had been able to do any better probably the Department would have given us the facts long before this. Both vessels have been in commission about six months, and their engines were tried over a year ago. Abundant opportunity, therefore, has been had to test their speed under steam alone. It is probable that this has been found out, and that nothing better than what is offered in the reports we have quoted has been obtained.

To show to what an extent every thing has been sacrificed in these vessels to secure speed, with such unsatisfactory results, let us compare them with the *Wabash*, one of the best-known of the five frigates of 1854. The *Wabash* has a displacement of 4,400 tons; carries a battery of one 150-pounder rifled; one XI-inch; forty-two IX-inch; four 100-pounder rifled—in all forty-eight heavy guns. The *Guerriere* and *Piscataqua* have a displacement of 4,170 tons; and each carries a battery of twenty-three IX-inch guns. The *Wabash* spreads 48,757 square feet of canvas; the other ships spread 23,820 square feet. The *Wabash* is, therefore, vastly ahead of these other ships in battery, sailing power, and all the other things essential to a practical vessel of war.

Now as to the comparative speed and space occupied by machinery: The speed of the *Wabash* is 9.1 knots under steam alone. Her steam machinery consists of two direct-acting engines, 72 inches diameter of cylinder by three feet stroke; hence, her cylinder capacity is 168.8 cubic feet. They occupy 22 feet in breadth by 19 feet in length of the ship. The boilers have 338 1-3 square feet of grate surface, and they have twenty small furnaces. The boilers occupy about 35 feet in length of the vessel. The total weight of this machinery, includ-

ing the heavy gear for hoisting screw, is 470 tons. According to the report of Admiral DAVIS, the speed of the *Guerriere* is 11 knots with a foul bottom—which, by the way, is of copper; and as to the *Piscataqua*, she has never yet, according to our private advices, gone much over 10 knots under steam alone. The 12 knots Admiral ROWAN mentions were made with a fresh breeze and all sails set, and, of course, they cannot be taken as the measure of the efficiency of the steam machinery. The *Wabash*, with her more than twice as much canvas, would have badly beaten her under the same circumstances. The steam machinery of the *Guerriere* fleet consists of a pair of direct-acting engines, 60 inches diameter of cylinder by three feet stroke—cylinder capacity 117.06 cubic feet. They occupy in length 20 feet 6 inches, by 24 feet in breadth of vessel. Their boilers have 585 square feet of grate and thirty furnaces. The boilers occupy in length of vessel 56 feet 6 inches. The total weight of this machinery is between 650 and 700 tons.

It will be seen, therefore, that the steam machinery of the *Guerriere* and *Piscataqua* is very much more extensive, both as regards weight and space occupied, than that of the *Wabash*, and that this extravagance is attended by no commensurate results. If the same space in the *Wabash* were allotted to steam machinery as that consumed in the *Guerriere* and *Piscataqua*, with even less weight, and the same grate surface in the boilers, and the machinery built upon the principles in vogue in all other navies and in the merchant service for the last fifteen years, but repudiated in our Navy, upward of 3,000 horse-power could be easily attained. As the *Wabash* goes 9.1 knots with 1,038 horse-power, a simple calculation shows that 3,000 horses would drive her considerably over 12 knots.

If the *Guerriere* and *Piscataqua* were merely single vessels it would not, perhaps, be worth while to analyze them as we have done; but they represent nine or ten vessels, as the *Wampanoag* represents four or five, and the *Contoocook* and *Mosholu* class nine or ten more; in all of which the same engineering principles prevail. These vessels—twenty-five or thirty in all—may be called steam-engine carriers. They seem to have been built for their engines; and the vast weight of machinery, consuming so large a share of the space in the vessel, instead of giving any commensurate result, merely sinks them in the water, and seriously impairs their efficiency as war vessels.

It becomes daily more evident that there will be but little difficulty in arranging the naturalization question with Great Britain. Its discussion in Congress has, indeed, been somewhat heated, and members have eagerly embraced the opportunity to disburden themselves of many general patriotic sentiments, and many indistinct menaces against perfidious Albion. But the references in Parliament to the same question have been noticeably pacific.

So thoroughly impracticable and vicious, indeed, is the old European theory of allegiance and naturalization, that we cannot doubt it will be formally abandoned by England as it has now been by Prussia, as soon as proper representation is made by our Government, at the Court of St. James, of its determination not to acknowledge it. We do not anticipate anything but a pacific settlement of the whole problem involved, especially

after the Prussian initiative, though its importance to us as a nation might be sufficient for us to insist on our construction of the doctrine at all hazards. The *London Times* has acknowledged that the British theory "is quite untenable when any practical strain comes to be put upon it, and its maintenance may at any moment become the source of very serious embarrassment." And the same paper adds that it sees no good reason why the British Government should decline any friendly overtures that may be made by the United States with a view to its amendment.

We may, therefore, conclude that the present subject, which arose full of menace and peril, will be adjusted without great difficulty. A common understanding will be the more easily effected, however, if Congress, which has declared the "national will" in naturalization, will take pains also to declare that we do not propose our citizenship to be used as a cloak or shield for unlawful enterprises against nations with whom we are on friendly terms. We give an asylum to emigrants; but we do not mean, if we can help it, to make this refuge a basis of operations like that which Canada furnished to the Confederates. There will be no difficulty in agreeing that where it is clear that naturalization has been secured in America for the purpose of avoiding the penalties due to treasonable designs meditated against the country of one's birth, it shall not inure as a safeguard to the offender. With this exception, however, it is the duty of America to throw its arms around every citizen travelling in foreign lands—even the land of his birth. To maintain that merely recrossing the lines of the native country suspended or abrogated the adopted allegiance, and brought the natal allegiance into force, would thoroughly confuse the whole subject. A man might in that way have three hundred and sixty-five changes of allegiance the same year; and perhaps he would, if living on the borders of two countries, which he continually crossed in gaining his livelihood. It would render the theory of allegiance in both countries contemptible. Or, if maintained, it would debar a man who had once left his country and taken up permanent residence in another, from ever visiting his old homestead, and might shut out from his use a part of the earth's surface. As we in America cannot hold that the adoption of a new allegiance is in itself a crime on the part of anybody, we cannot hold to a doctrine which surrounds that act with needless penalties and discomforts.

In transmitting to Congress an account of the expenses of the *Miantonomoh* during her trip to Europe the Secretary of the Navy calls attention to the fact that all the expenses of the receptions and entertainments given on board were borne by the officers, inasmuch as there is no fund from which to pay any debts incurred even in the ordinary interchange of national courtesies. In many navies commanders of squadrons and officers ordered to stations where they will be compelled to exchange civilities with foreign officials are authorized to expend a stipulated amount in this way, and it would seem but fair that some such provision should be made in our Navy, in order that the entire expense of official visits intended to keep up a friendly feeling between two governments may not fall upon officers, many of whom can ill afford to meet the additional expense which they are thus compelled to incur.

THE ARMY.

BREVET Major General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, has issued the following order:

Sales of property, under deeds of trust, when every civil remedy has been exhausted, will be suspended by the operation of this order in all cases where such sale would result in a ruinous and unnecessary sacrifice of property, or where the payment of interest when due, and of the principal, in a reasonable time, can be secured without such sacrifice; and also in cases where such sale, would leave a family or persons *non compos* or infirm without means of support.

In any case coming within the above conditions, the grantor may apply by petition in writing, in duplicate, under oath to the military commissioner, or circuit judge, having jurisdiction of the place in which the property encumbered is located, setting forth a statement of all charges, encumbrance or liens, relating to the property, and the material facts relied upon to support the petition. If the judge or commissioner be of opinion that the facts set forth are sufficient to sustain the petition, he will endorse such opinion on the duplicate petition, and cause one copy thereof to be served upon the trustee. Whereupon the trustee shall suspend the sale, and it shall remain suspended until the said opinion of the judge or commissioner shall be withdrawn, or the grantor shall give his consent, in writing, to its discharge, or an order shall be made by the commanding general, authorizing the sale.

If it be demanded by the trustee, or beneficiaries, or other parties in interest, the judge or commissioner will hear all parties by evidence and counsel, and upon the facts, as proved at such hearing, will affirm or withdraw his previous opinion, or suggest to the parties such terms of compromise, as to him shall seem equitable and just. But either party may appeal from such final action of a judge or commissioner to the commanding general, giving notice of his appeal in writing to the judge or commissioner, who will inform the other parties in interest; and in case of appeal by the grantor, or parties claiming under him, the sale shall remain suspended until the decision of the commanding general is made known. All such appeals shall be accompanied with a copy of the original petition, with the opinion of the judge or commissioner endorsed thereon, and with a copy, certified by the judge or commissioner, of the record of facts proven before him.

Reasonable expenses for clerical labor connected with the hearing may be directed by the judge or commissioner to be paid by either or both parties as shall seem to him just. In case of appeal, the expenses of such clerical work, connected with the appeal, shall be paid, or secured, by the appellant.

It is the purpose of the commanding general, hereafter as heretofore, not to interfere with the operation of the State laws as administered by the civil tribunals, except where the remedies thereby afforded are inadequate to secure to individuals substantial justice. It is expected that, in general, cases of the class referred to in this order, will be settled by mutual concession and compromise between the parties, in accordance with the principles herein set forth, and that the orders of the commanding general will be required only in exceptional cases.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL George W. Wallace, commanding the Department of Washington, has issued the following order:

I. The provisions of General Orders No. 4, of 1866, and 31, 35 and 40, series 1867, from these headquarters, as amended and modified, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

First, No enlisted man will be permitted to leave the barracks of his command during the day, on pass, or for any other purpose useless on fatigue duty under a non-commissioned officer, without being in full dress and wearing his waist belt, except when the great-coat is worn—the dress-hat and scales will be dispensed with, substituting therefor the forage-cap with bugle, letter and number. Quartermaster sergeants, commissary sergeants, and enlisted men, sent to distribute rations to detached guards and to perform other necessary duties will be furnished with permits by their respective station commanders to "pass through the City of Washington, in fatigue dress, on duty for" (commanding officer, quartermaster, surgeon, etc., as the case may be). All enlisted men will be inspected before leaving their camp, or barracks, and those met with on the streets of Washington, in violation of this order, will be sent back to their quarters and reported to their commanding officers for trial. The commanding officers of stations, regiments and detachments, will be held responsible that this order is fully enforced.

Second, On the arrest or confinement of non-commissioned officers and soldiers within this command, their cases, will be immediately reported to the station or detachment commander, who will thoroughly investigate the complaints against them prior to preferring charges. Prisoners confined under the charge of guards will not be allowed knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens. Smoking, card-playing, singing, darning, and amusements of all descriptions within the guardhouse are strictly prohibited. Prisoners will not, on any pretence, be allowed to visit the rear, or leave the guardhouse, unless as working parties, between the hours of retreat and reveille roll call.

Third, In pursuance of the President's order of November 15, 1863, all military duty and labor on Sunday, within this command, shall cease by 10 o'clock, A. M., except in extreme cases.

II. The employment of private physicians by enlisted men, or their families, is hereby prohibited. Ample provision is made by the Government for medical attendance and medicines.

III. All the companies composing this garrison will be marched on to their respective general parade grounds with bayonets fixed, except for guard-mounting and funeral.

To insure uniformity at inspections, in quarters, when

the troops are armed with Springfield breech-loaders, the following rules will be observed:

The men will be paraded with bayonets fixed. On notice from the inspector the troops will be brought to arms-port. The command will then be given inspection arms, at which command the breech-blocks will be thrown open, and as the inspecting officer passes each man the breech-block will be closed, men remaining at arms-port, until ordered Carry-arms! order-arms! after which the order "open boxes," will be given. At inspections on company or general parade grounds, the form of inspection provided by regulations will be strictly followed and in accordance with paragraphs 257 to 267, Upton's tactics, unless the inspector directs the company commander to bring his command to arms-port, when the rule for inspection of arms, in quarters, will be followed.

BREVET Major-General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, has issued the following order relative to advances to be made by the Government:

Authority having been conferred upon **Brevet Major-General R. K. Scott**, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of South Carolina, to make advances in behalf of the Government of the United States in aid of the depressed agriculture of the State; now, therefore, to the intent that proper securities may be afforded for the repayment of such advances, it is ordered:

I. That all advances made as aforesaid shall be and become a lien and charge upon the produce of the plantation toward and for the use of which the same may be advanced, prior to all liens and claims of any kind whatsoever, other than such as have or may be entitled to priority under any act of Congress; also upon all the property, real and personal, of the person or persons to whom or for whose benefit such advances may be made, subject to any right that may have existed prior to the date of the first advance made hereunder.

II. The said **Brevet Major-General R. K. Scott** shall have authority in behalf of the United States, at any time when in his judgment said personal property or said crop or produce is in danger of being destroyed, removed, wasted, or in any other manner lost or injured, so as to impair the security of the United States therein, to take into custody and possession said personal property, crops and produce, and sell and dispose of the same for the best terms that can be obtained therefor, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the claim of the United States on account of such advance.

III. Any person who shall, in violation of the rights of the United States in the premises, and with intent to defeat or impair the claims of the United States in respect thereof, secrete, remove, carry away, destroy or injure any property subject to such lien, shall be subject to the penalties provided by law in the case of larceny.

IV. The major-general commanding deems this a proper occasion to advise all that the aid of the Government will be extended to those only who exhibit, by industry and good conduct, an earnest disposition to help themselves. It must have the assurance that not only the advances now made will be repaid, but that the recipients of this aid will address themselves earnestly to the work of making such provision for the future as will relieve themselves from a state of dependency upon the Government, private individuals or charitable institutions. No gratuitous issues of food will be made except to the infirm and helpless, as provided for by the existing regulations, and then only when the local authorities are unable to provide for the objects of charity that come legitimately under their care. The issues authorized by the Government are made with the sole view of enabling the laboring population to procure employment, and by honest industry to secure a maintenance for themselves and those who are dependent upon them; and while the agents of the bureau will in all cases give their aid in procuring employment for those who are without it, in securing the best wages that can be obtained, and in protecting their interests by the enforcement of such contracts as may be made, the Government will look with favor upon those only who merit it by industry and orderly conduct.

V. The attention of all officers and agents of the bureau is especially called to the circulars and instructions from the office of the assistant commissioner; and it is made their duty to examine carefully all applications for aid that may be made by persons residing within their districts, and to approve those only that are in conformity with the prescribed conditions.

BREVET Major-General Gillem, commanding the Fourth Military District, in a recent order promulgating the proceedings of a General Court-martial, says:

It is to be observed, however, in reference to this case, that the practice recently authorized in military trials of admitting evidence at the instance of the prosecution, after a plea of "guilty," was intended to benefit, or at least not to injure, the prisoner who, by such a plea to a specification merely setting out the crime, confesses a liability to the maximum of the prescribed penalty; but the rule should not be so extended as to make proof detracting from a palliating circumstance averred in the specification. Otherwise the prisoner would not have proper notice of the degree of criminality to which a plea of "guilty" might commit him, and might be deprived of the advantage which he justly expected from such a plea.

The following changes have been ordered to be made by **Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds**, commanding District of Texas:

The post of Mount Pleasant, Titus County, Texas, is to be discontinued. Companies H and M, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Richardson, Jack County, Texas, and upon their arrival at that place, will be reported to the commanding officer for duty.

The Headquarters Sixth U. S. Cavalry, are to be established at Fort Richardson, Texas, but will remain at Austin, Texas, until the adjournment of the General

Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 36, current series, Headquarters Fifth Military District, of which **Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes**, colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is a member. Companies A and C, under command of **Brevet Colonel S. H. Starr**, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will, as soon as the site of Fort Burnham shall have been definitely determined, take post at that place. Companies B and F, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will take post at Fort Richardson, Texas.

The Headquarters of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, are to be established at Fort Concho, Texas. Companies A and F, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, under command of **Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon**, major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will take post at Fort McKavett. Companies B and I, will take post at Austin Texas.

Company D, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Stockton, Texas, and will be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty. Company K, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, and will be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty. Companies H and I, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will, under command of **Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Wade**, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, proceed to Fort Quitman, and take post at that place. Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will, with Company G, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, proceed to Fort Clarke, Texas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post. Company L will proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, and take post at that place.

The post of Cotton Gin, Freestone County, Texas, is to be discontinued. The company of Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry stationed there will proceed to Point Isabel, Texas, where it will be reported to the commanding officer, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, for duty.

The temporary post of Waco, McLennan County, Texas, is to be discontinued. Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, there stationed, will proceed to Point Isabel, Texas, where it will be reported to the commanding officer, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, for duty.

The post of Tyler, Smith County, Texas, is to be discontinued. The companies of the Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry there stationed will proceed to Point Isabel, Texas, where they will be reported to the commanding officer, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, for duty.

The Secretary of War, on the 12th instant, issued the following order, announcing the death of Colonel Andrews:

The Secretary of War with regret announces the decease in this city, the 11th instant, of Colonel Timothy P. Andrews, late paymaster-general U. S. Army.

Colonel Andrews was appointed a paymaster of the Army May 22, 1832, and served as such till April 9, 1847, when he was appointed colonel of the regiment of Voltigeurs raised for the war with Mexico. Upon this commission he was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico," to date from September 13, 1847. The regiment of Voltigeurs having been disbanded July 20, 1848, Colonel Andrews was restored to his former date and rank in the pay department. He was promoted deputy paymaster-general December 17, 1851, and on the death of Colonel Larned succeeded as paymaster-general with the rank of colonel, September 6, 1862. The 29th of November, 1864, upon his own application, he was placed on the retired list, having served over forty consecutive years in the Army. To the day of his death he was employed, under special assignment, in the statement and settlement of paymasters' accounts with the Treasury.

OHIO IN THE WAR.

THE history of the doings of the statesmen, generals and soldiers of Ohio in the late war, by **Whitelaw Reid*** is one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the Rebellion which has yet been published. The work consists of two royal octavo volumes of about a thousand pages each, and is as complete and accurate as the first edition of a work of such magnitude can be expected to be. The first volume includes a history of the State during the war, and the lives of those sons of Ohio who attained the rank of general officers, the second volume being devoted to the history of the Ohio regiments and other military organizations, the whole being printed on tinted paper, and illustrated with engravings of men and places.

The work is written in a bold and manly style, and speaks of men and actions as one in authority, and yet it is characterized throughout with a spirit of fairness, which attracts the reader, even though he may feel inclined to differ from the views of the writer. Mr. Reid has laid out for himself an extensive work, and is deserving of great credit for the manner in which he has executed his task. Ohio and her sons are fortunate in having such a historian. The characterization of the various officers from Ohio, who have risen to prominent command, shows that the writer possesses a sharp and discriminating judgment, and, moreover, that he is not swayed over much by prejudice. We recommend the work to the perusal of our readers. The following extracts give Mr. Reid's opinion of Generals Grant and McClellan.

GENERAL GRANT.

But when the philosophical historian comes to analyze the strange features of our great war, no anomaly will be more puzzling than Grant. He will find him guilty of errors and disasters that would have set aside any other general in disgrace. He will follow him through a tale of futile efforts and heroic disavowals, of inex-

* *Oh'io in the War*, by **Whitelaw Reid**: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin. Cincinnati and New York.

casual slaughter to no purpose, commingled with happy triumphs at little cost. He will marvel at the amazing mental equipoise of the man, cast down by no disaster, elated by no success. He will admire his strong good sense, his instinctive reading of men's characters as of an open page, his tremendous, unconquerable will. He will find him not brilliant in conception, though sound in judgment; not fertile in expedients, but steadfast in execution; terrible in a determination that was stopped by no question of cost; stolid as to slaughter or famine, or fire, so they led to his goal. Yet he will look in vain for such characteristics as should account for his being first in a nation of soldiers; and will not fail to observe the comparative poverty of his intellect and his acquirements. Seeking still for the causes of his rise, he will record the firm friendships that were so helpful; will allow for the unexplained profusion in which soldiers and munitions were always furnished at his call; will observe how willingness to fight while others were fortifying, first gave him power; how remoteness from the Administration long preserved him from interruptions; how he came upon the broader stage only when it was made easier for his tread by the failures of his predecessors and the prestige of his own victories, and how both combined to make him absolute. But after all these considerations he will fail to find the veritable secret of this wonderful success: and will at last be forced to set it down that Fortune—that happy explainer of mysteries inexplicable—did from the outset so attend him, that in spite of popular disapproval and protracted failure, through clouds and rough weather, he was still mysteriously held up and borne forward, so that at the end he was able to rest in the highest professional promotion, "in peace after so many troubles, in honor after so much obloquy."

In private life, Grant's manners are as unpretending as his person. He receives attentions with embarrassment, and is best pleased with simple ways and little ostentation. He would scarcely be held a good conversationalist, and yet, on topics that interest him or have come within the range of his observation, he converses clearly and well. His friendships are strong; so also are his prejudices, though he rarely seems to bear malice. Even after the bitter relations had sprung up between himself and General Butler, he asked Butler to a social party at his house, and seemed a little surprised at the indignant refusal of his invitation. In his military judgments he is generally generous. He is, indeed, rarely willing to acknowledge that he has started on a wrong course; and he rarely forgives those who, in failing to execute impossible plans, have shown their impossibility. But he is singularly free from envy or jealousy. He has himself done the most toward raising those who now come nearest rivaling him in reputation. On political matters he is ignorant and careless. He has his full share of the Regular Army feeling, which holds it a matter of professional etiquette to despise the politicians. Before the war his sympathies were strongly Southern. The leading officers of his staff were Illinois Democrats. Since the war his feelings have been intensely loyal, but at the same time conservative. His influence has been effectively given for the preservation of strong military rule at the South. With the advanced positions of the Radical Republican party he has little sympathy. He was fervidly hostile to the French effort at Imperialism in Mexico, and he would have hailed armed intervention in behalf of the struggling Juarists.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Thus passes from the field a general in whose favor fortune seemed at first to have exhausted her resources. He was still popular with his army, for whose comfort he sedulously exerted himself, and for whose good-will he skillfully strove. That he had disappointed public expectation was not wonderful; for, greatly through the folly of his own friends, public expectation had been raised to dizzy heights, which genius of the first order could scarcely have reached. In that he had disappointed the Government he was more blameworthy. If he had been willing to place himself at the outset on the footing of a trained theorist, confessedly ignorant of the practice of war, many of his mistakes might have been forgiven. But it was precisely here that the complaint rested. Ignoring all the national considerations which constrained action; narrowing his vision till he saw for his whole duty the task of building up on the banks of the Potomac a colossal army, which should equal, in all the perfection of discipline and equipment, the finest of those he had seen in Europe, he then arrogated to himself the privileges of an acknowledged expert in a recondite science; claimed the exclusive power of planning and deciding, while the sorely-beaten Government must, in blind faith, await his own good time for defeating the enemy; and encouraged the talk of the brainless upstarts around him, who declaimed against the impertinent interference of mere civilians—the Commander-in-Chief, to wit, and his constitutional advisers. When, after all this, it was found that his generalship exhausted itself in preparations; that in the field he handled his great forces irresolutely, and, perpetually debating between brilliant alternatives, perpetually suffered each to escape him, the disappointment was as great as the promises had been high. It was, perhaps, more his misfortune than his fault that thenceforward (to repeat what we have already said at the outset of this sketch) he was forever judged, and severely judged, by the false standard which his friends had set up.

Worse than all, when it happened that his military career was about to become one of the vexed points in a presidential canvass, he brought himself to disingenuous subterfuges and adroit after-thoughts, by which he sought to shift the blame of his errors upon other shoulders.*

Still these circumstances, which so powerfully affected the immediate judgment of his countrymen, will not entirely control the place in history to which a calm review of his career must assign him. He never made good his claim to the character of a great general. His conduct showed no flashes of genius, and never exhibited that

inspiration of battle which in the moment of action lights up the minds of truly warlike men. He was singularly deficient in that species of executive capacity which controls the tactics of an army in the face of an enemy, and he never gave evidence of his ability to handle skillfully even fifty thousand men in battle. But he thoroughly understood the theory of war, and especially the organization of armies. "Too military to be warlike," there was much in his conduct to suggest a comparison to that Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, who had so perfected the drill and equipment of the army that, in his love for its splendid appearance, he protested against war—because it would ruin his soldiers. In the field, his professional and technical knowledge overburdened him till he was incapable of skilfully using it; in the solitude of his headquarters, and freed from his absorbing attention to personal considerations, it made him an excellent strategist. It was his misfortune that he overrated his own capacity, and set himself tasks to which he was unequal. But he was always able to oppose a front of opposition to the enemy, and to maintain the morale of his army. Twice he was fortunate enough to have a field for the display of his peculiar abilities; and on those occasions—once in the restoration of confidence after Bull Run and the organization of the Army, and again in the reorganization of the demoralized fragments that drifted back in disorder from the second Bull Run—he so served the imperilled country that his name must forever find a place in the list of those who have helped to save the republic.

REMINISCENCES OF MEXICO.

DEAR CHARLIE: Friend W., who is now stationed in Texas, sent us two or three weeks ago, by the hands of an officer returning "to the States," some fine cigars, which arrived last night. This afternoon I sat down in my camp-chair by the window to try one of them. There was something in the smoking of that cigar that opened up a vista of enjoyments that led away from my immediate surroundings. This faculty of extracting quiet and satisfactory pleasures from the simplest pursuits and things in themselves the most commonplace, can be cultivated, and to me has long been the chief source of contentment. It may be that you too have tried this, and found it, as I have, a mine of wealth as it were in the small things of an existence not checkered by any great extremes of weal or woe. You have held a sea shell to your ear, and as you listened to its echo of the far-off roar of ocean, seen again the surf break in white flakes on the shore and heard the waves telling that same old story that never tired you. You have spread a map out on the table, and as the evening lengthened into night, and the night deepened into morning, followed with a soldier's ardor along the rivers, through the mountain passes and over the plains the march of a great captain, whose record glowed on the open page before you. You have seen a flower blooming in some poor man's window in a neglected, obscure neighborhood, where that one bit of nature gave a clew to a heart not all withered; and you have thought of that plant that through so many months struggled for bare existence between the flagstones of a French prison-yard, and when its single bud swelled and burst into flower the pure leaves, as they unfolded amid the dust trampled by convicts' feet, opened as open the pearl-gates of Heaven, and a bended captive, with saddened eyes, saw through the tears of a new-born joy—a realm radiant with the glory of hope and immortality.

The duties of the day conscientiously performed, a coal fire, a good cigar, and a seat by the embrasure, through which you can see the afternoon sunlight warming up the counterscarp wall and a strip of blue sky above the crest of the covered way. All this is not much, perhaps, but they make up the properties and scenery of a theatre, in and around which can move the drama of a life. Perhaps, too, the wreaths of cigar smoke, as they float upward between me and the window, somewhat dim my vision; perhaps the "thick coming fancies" that the cigar itself invokes change the view into a dissolving picture, or the calling to mind the face of the kind friend who sent them signals a host of pleasant memories. I know not which, but the counterscarp is fading into the yellow sand, and the strip of blue is now the sky of Texas. Brazos Santiago, Point Isabel, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Fort Brown, and the Rio Grande! Why their very names break through the mellow air as inspiringly as do the opening notes of a prelude. The sandy beach, the glassy bay, the bluff and the long prairie, the chapparal and the narrow, crooked ravine, the ruined earthwork, and the muddy river, with the city and double church towers beyond its further bank, all again lie before me bathed in the genial sunshine of the south. The polish had not yet worn off my first sabre belt when I went there; and army life was as fresh to me, and as full of all sorts of curious hopes, as I would make it, if I could, to every sub whose mustache is still a sickly brown, and whose heart is as it should be—softer than his head.

I said everything was fresh then to me. All men were true and all women beautiful and kind. Fresh, too, was the remembrance of the deeds our Army had done in that land, and men were still living there who had fought under dashing and brave leaders, and who could point out the very paths along which once rushed May's and Pike Graham's cavalry, or the winding road where rattled Ridgely's guns. Often and often have I ridden over the grounds on just such afternoons as this one, and reined up my horse to look over the pool in the Resaca where Inge's horse carried his dead rider, or turned down to the narrow ravine where the old Eighth broke the enemy's right, and then met hand-to-hand the brave Guardia Costa of Tampico. Men say that the musketry in that close shrubbery sounded like guns, and that it was hard to believe that so much noise and such hard fighting on both sides could be made by so few. But it was quiet always when I was there with the stillness of death, and the soft hush of Summer was broken only by the mocking bird or the chapparal hen. I have stood there with my captain, as he pointed out the spot where he saw Lincoln Chadbourn's body, yet warm, and lying on the

mesquit grass by the roadside, in plain view of the foot artillery column, sweeping by to pierce the Mexican centre. And I heard on that very ground a lady tell how, eleven years before the time I was listening, when her husband wrote to her to break the news to Chadbourn's father, who lived in her own town, she walked twice past his door, dreading to meet his grief, and then at last knocked, and leaving the letter in the old man's hand hurried weeping away without a word.

The survivors of the gallant little band whose deeds invested these scenes with renown, and gave a prestige to the Regular Army that succeeding events have only increased, recall with pride and pleasure the campaign that, beginning in doubt on the threshold of a new dominion, closed beneath the walls of its capital amid the applause of their country. Greater battles have been fought since, more blood spilt, and a war been struggled through to which the Mexican war was but an episode of history; but I doubt whether the bronzed veterans who fought through both do not delight more to recall their Mexican experience than to talk of all the glories of the Peninsula, Antietam, or Atlanta. They were young when they went to Mexico. It was there they "fleshed their maiden swords;" there the enthusiasm of youth lent its fire to kindle the soldier's ardor, and the romance of the land through which they marched and conquered laid its spell on their souls forever.

When I was there we used to solace ourselves with the thought that we were much better off than our comrades up the river. For with us there were orange groves and a few fair maidens, and over the river were four or five young merchants, who, except on mail day, were ready for anything, from a fight to a frolic; and, judging from the standpoint of this cigar, they are not all dead yet; for I warrant it paid no duty from Matamoras, and not much into Mexico. Through its smoke I can see more than one pale face and laughing eye, and hear the merry sounds of a gay party on fleet steeds, who dash along the dusty streets and out under the green acacias on the road to San Rosalie; while the grave Mexicans—bare-legged, but the pink of politeness—doff their hats as they jump aside and add to their "Buenos dias, senoritas," a muttered "caramba." Ah! those Mexicans are a good-hearted people, and the happiest on earth until we get among them with our surplus energy, and then they are very miserable and very uncertain.

Life there with us was not all poetry either; but time softens the pain of sufferings and privations, while pleasures repeat themselves in the recollection of the enjoyment they once gave. And memory is very busy as I sit here dreamily looking out of the embrasure and into the faces of friends as they come trooping by. Some I shall never see again—some to whose lives I look back as to a puzzling book, not quite understood, but very pleasant in the reading—and others who have been are now and ever will be almost foremost in my thoughts.

Yes! the smoke wreaths circle around scenes where I knew no care, and where the morrow's sun heralded another day of happiness; and blending with the scenes are fair faces that to me always smiled kindness and a welcome. The sorrow seems all forgotten, and the dark parts of the picture are hidden, I think, by the light smoke—for in the bright landscape I see no clouds in the sky, no shadows on the earth. REGULAR.

WE have received from Brevet Colonel J. B. Sinclair, commanding Fort Boise, I. T., under date of the 16th ult., the following account of the accidental death of Lieutenant Rothermel:

I have the honor to enclose you the following statement of the lamentable accident which caused the death of Lieutenant James A. Rothermel, Co. D. 8th Cavalry temporarily stationed at Keeney's ranch, on the Malheur river, about sixty miles from this post.

Yesterday morning, Lieutenant Rothermel started on a deer track for the purpose of hunting a deer down, and after following it some miles had to return in consequence of the depth of snow. Coming back, when about three miles from camp, he saw a rabbit sitting on the mouth of its burrow. He dismounted and attempted to kill the rabbit, which had taken refuge in its burrow, by striking it with the butt of his Henry rifle, when the rifle was discharged, the ball entering under the right jawbone and coming out in the center of the back of his head. Lieutenant Rothermel was accompanied by Corporal Lahay and two men of his company, who on seeing the accident, immediately ran to his assistance, but in vain, as his death had been immediate. His corpse arrived at Fort Boise this afternoon, where it awaits interment.

Lieutenant Rothermel was an officer of very promising talents, and highly respected by all who learned to know him during his short stay at Fort Boise. He served with distinction during the late Rebellion, and the officers and men of this command feel deeply the loss of one so generally liked, and they sincerely commiserate with his bereaved family on his unimely end.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery No. 1, State of Tennessee, held at Room No. 10, 13 Union Street, Memphis, on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, the following-named gentlemen were elected companions of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States:

John E. Carpenter, late captain and A. A. G. U. S. Volunteers; S. G. Quimby, late surgeon Fifty-ninth U. S. Infantry; C. A. M. Estes, captain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Wm. S. Tremain, assistant surgeon U. S. A.; Wm. J. Kyle, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; A. W. Allyn, captain and brevet major Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

CAPTAIN E. B. Kirk, assistant-quartermaster U. S. A., has been directed to make, as soon as practicable, an accurate measurement of the wagon road from Fort Lyon to Fort Reynolds, and from Fort Reynolds to Fort Garland, Kansas, and will furnish Headquarters Department of the Missouri, with the distances between those posts.

* Throughout the labored self-vindication, misnamed "Report."

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1868.

Tuesday, March 10.

HOSPITAL Steward Charles Roller, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to accept an appointment as clerk of class one in the surgeon-general's office.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 36, February 12, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended three days.

Wednesday, March 11.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect upon the arrival of the first Missouri river boats at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, this Spring, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Thomas J. Lloyd, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major William S. Beebe, first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 463, October 8, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended three months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 33, February 11, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is hereby granted Brevet Captain R. W. Tyler, first lieutenant Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain John C. Conner, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 35, February 17, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Monroe Harrison, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 12, January 21, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major H. C. Parry, assistant surgeon, in Special Orders No. 19, February 12, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Brevet Colonel J. McL. Taylor, major, commissary of subsistence, will report in person to the commissary-general of subsistence, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty, to enable him to settle his accounts with the quartermaster's department.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. Randall, surgeon, in Special Orders No. 445, September 17, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Private William M. Crossland, Company G, Tenth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the medical director Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward John P. MacKay, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, will report by letter to the medical director Third Military District for assignment to duty.

Thursday, March 12.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following-named officers: Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Dana, quartermaster, for seven days; Brevet Captain William Mitchell, first lieutenant Third U. S. Infantry, for five months, to take effect at a convenient time in the Spring, with permission to go beyond sea; First Lieutenant A. D. Palmer, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, for six months, with permission to go beyond sea; Second Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, Jr., Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, for six months, to take effect from the date he leaves the limits of his department.

Brevet Major W. T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty in New York city, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general and chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty in that division.

The telegraphic order of the 11th instant, from this office, directing Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, assistant quartermaster-general, to repair at once to this city for consultation with the quartermaster-general on official business, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Orders No. 21, February 28, 1868, from Headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, as assigned Second Lieutenant William McGee, of that regiment, to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Orders No. 21, February 28, 1868, from Headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, as transferred Second Lieutenant William McGee, of that regiment, from Company C, to Company G, is hereby confirmed.

Hospital Steward John J. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Edmund T. Ryan, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

The services of the following-named hospital stewards, U. S. Army, being no longer required, they will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving: S. M. Crandell; E. D. McIntosh; A. S. Pierce.

So much of Special Orders No. 10, February 25, 1868, from Headquarters Sixth U. S. Cavalry, as transferred the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant Henry M. Kendall, to Company L; Second Lieutenant Isaac N. Walter, to Company G; Second Lieutenant James H. Sands, to Company E; Second Lieutenant D. C. McIntyre, to Company K; Second Lieutenant Hiram F. Winchester, to

Company I; Second Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton, to Company D; Second Lieutenant Henry Lazenby, to Company B.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are relieved from duty as members of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office: Brevet Brigadier-General John L. Gardner, colonel U. S. Army, (retired), who will proceed to his home; Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, lieutenant-colonel Third U. S. Infantry, who will join his proper station.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are hereby detailed for duty as members of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office: Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

Friday March 13th.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major E. Murphy, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will proceed to his home.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kilburn Knox, captain Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 513, December 6, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended fifty days.

The superintendent general recruiting service will prepare a detachment of one hundred and thirty recruits from those disposable at depots, and forward it, under proper charge, to Little Rock Ark., for assignment to the Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay proceeding to his station for fifteen days is hereby granted Captain C. A. Alligood, military storekeeper quartermaster's department.

General Orders No. 13, February 19, 1868, from headquarters Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, transferring the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant Edward J. Smith, to Company A; Second Lieutenant Oscar D. Ladley, to Company C.

Saturday, March 14th.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Michael Cooney, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Captain William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, will report in person to the quartermaster-general, Washington, D. C., as soon as he can be spared and relieved from duty by another officer of the Quartermaster's Department.

Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 17, January 20, 1868, from headquarters Second Military District, transferring the headquarters Fifth U. S. Artillery from Columbia, South Carolina, to Richmond, Virginia, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel Levi C. Bootes, major Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 35, February 17, 1868, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 52, March 2, 1868, from this office, as detailed Brevet First Lieutenant William R. Bourne, second lieutenant Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

Brevet Captain A. E. Niles, First Lieutenant, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps) is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and will report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty.

Monday, March 16th.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William B. Wolfe, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

General Orders No. 6, February 21, 1868, from headquarters District of Texas, announcing Brevet Captain Cyrus S. Roberts, First Lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de camp to the brevet major-general commanding, to date from January 1, 1868, is hereby confirmed.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, has issued the following order:

To insure the collection of the special tax provided for in an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Georgia, passed on the 8th day of February, 1868, within the time specified; it is hereby required and directed that all owners of property or their agents shall, between the 20th of April, and the 1st of May, 1868, pay to the tax collector, at such points in the county in which the property is located as the collector may designate, the tax due on the property owned or represented by them. All property on which the aforesaid tax remains unpaid at the latter date (May 1, 1868), will be levied on by the tax collectors, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.

Collectors of taxes will, without delay, designate the points in their respective counties at which they will meet the tax payers, specifying the date at which they will be at each place.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL Brice, has issued the following circular to paymasters:

The attention of paymasters is called to paragraphs 1,376 and 1,377, Army Regulations of 1863, too frequently neglected.

Stoppages against officers refunded at payment must not be deducted from the footing of their pay accounts. They are to be receipted for to the officer refunding and the amounts credited to the United States on the paymaster's next account current. The full amount of the vouchers, without such deduction of stoppages, must appear charged upon the abstract of payments.

This requirement must not be overlooked or neglected.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE U. S. apprentice ship *Sabine* has been ordered to New York, and will go out of commission on April 10th.

THE Senate has rejected the nomination of Major Thomas Y. Field to be lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps.

THE officers ordered for duty on board the *Tuscarora* will sail from New York, on April 11th, for San Francisco, Cal.

THE U. S. steamer *Glasgow* has been ordered to be put out of commission at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida.

THE U. S. receiving ship *Alleghany*, which has been stationed at Baltimore, Md., for several years, has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., where she will go out of commission.

THE prize money due for the *Gaines*, captured by the fleet off Mobile, Alabama, in 1864, and the *Nymph*, captured by the *Rachel Seaman*, is now ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

MASTERS George W. Armentrout, and George F. Wilde have been temporarily detached from the *Contoocook* and ordered to be examined for promotion by a board sitting at the Boston yard.

THE U. S. steamer *Contoocook*, which has been fitting for sea at Portsmouth, N. H., will soon sail for the North Atlantic Squadron, where she will be used by Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff as his flagship, taking the place of the U. S. steamer *Wampanoag*, which latter vessel will go out of commission.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The working force of the yard was largely reduced by discharges on Saturday, 14th instant. Work still continues on the *Albatross*. The officers of the *Contoocook* reported for duty on Friday, 13th inst. She was put in commission on the 14th and is rapidly fitting for sea.

IN reply to the House resolution of February 3d, the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted an account of the expenses attending the recent trip of the *Miantonomoh* to Europe, from which it appears that the total expenditures for account of that vessel from May 6, 1866, to July 23, 1867, were \$171,366 98; the principal items being \$52,736 for pay of officers, \$46,622 for pay of men, and \$34,798 for coal.

THE following-named officers were confirmed by the Senate on the 3d inst.: Captain Joseph F. Green, to be a commodore on the active list from December 2, 1867, vice Commodore Cicero Price, retired; Commander Geo. H. Cooper, to be a captain on the active list, from December 2, 1867, vice Captain Green, promoted; George Otis Allen, of Massachusetts, to be an assistant surgeon; William B. Jones, of Indiana, to be an assistant surgeon.

THE following is a list of the officers of the *Contoocook*: Captain George B. Balch; Lieutenant Commanders Robert F. Bradford, A. R. McNair; Walter Abbott and Edward E. Preble; Lieutenant Yates Stirling; Masters George W. Armentrout, G. F. F. Wilde; Midshipmen Seth M. Ackley, George M. Williams, Eugene D. F. Heald, John W. Hagenman, Richardson Clover, and Francis H. Delano; Paymaster Charles W. Abbott, fleet paymaster; Surgeon J. Dickinson Miller, fleet surgeon; Assistant Surgeons G. S. Culbreth, J. G. Ayres; Chief Engineer, Thomas A. Shock, fleet engineer; First Assistant Engineers H. C. McIlvaine and Robert S. Talbot; Second Assistant Engineers H. D. McEwen, James E. Watts and Theophilus Cooke; Acting Third Assistants Wallace A. Bowie, and E. F. McElwelly; Second Lieutenant A. L. Watson, U. S. Marine Corps; Paymaster's Clerk J. J. Connolly; Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy; Gunner James Hayers; Carpenter Charles Boardman; Sailmaker N. Lynch.

COMMODORE J. R. Goldsborough, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, has issued the following general order, dated U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, Hiogo, January 14, 1868: The commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, takes the earliest opportunity to express his approbation and thanks to Lieutenant Commander F. J. Higginson, Lieutenant J. H. Sands, and Boatswain W. Long, of the *Hartford*, to Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton, and Boatswain W. E. Leeds, of the *Shenandoah*, to Acting Master Albert Taylor, of the *Aroostook*, to Midshipman W. H. Emory, of the *Iroquois*, and to all the men who composed the crews of the boats belonging to the above-named vessels, for their manly and noble daring in going into the surf on the bar on the late melancholy occasion, at the risk of their own lives, to preserve those who were unfortunately drowned. Such gallant conduct is deserving of the highest commendation and praise. This order will be read upon the quarter deck of the vessels composing the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, on the day of its receipt, in the presence of all the officers and crew.

WE have the following from the Norfolk Navy-yard, under date the 11th instant: The repairs on the frigate *Savannah* having been completed, she was towed to Annapolis on the 4th instant. The frigate *Macedonian*, Lieutenant-Commander Franklin, arrived on the 19th ultimo. She is to be refitted for a practice cruise, and is now undergoing extensive repairs. The *Gettysburg*, Commander John Irwin, went into commission on the 3d instant. She leaves here next week, when she goes to Hampton Roads, to report to Rear-Admiral Hoff. The tug *Nina*, Acting Master H. H. North, arrived here this morning from Washington, with officers and men for the *Neuborn*, to take that vessel to Washington. The wreck of the line-of-battle-ship *Columbus*, sunk here in 1861, has been partially raised by wreckers and moved further up the river. The *Wampanoag* is still in Hampton Roads. The tugs *Stendish* and *Periwinkle*, have been dispatched to Baltimore, to tow the *Alleghany*, late receiving ship at

that place to this yard, where she will be put out of commission. The U. S. steamer *Yantic*, formerly rigged as a top-sail schooner, is now having her rig changed to that of a hermaphrodite brig, and is being made ready for another cruise March 12th. The *Alleghany* arrived to day, and will go out of commission as soon as her stores are landed.

A DISPATCH bearing date Hiogo, Japan, December 31, 1867, has been received from the late Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, then in command of the Asiatic Squadron, giving a report of the stations of vessels in that squadron during the month of December, viz: The flag-ship *Hartford*, Commander George E. Belknap, left Nagasaki, Japan, on the 17th of that month, stopped one day at Simonoseki, arriving at Hiogo, Japan, on December 21st. The *Shanandoah*, Commodore John R. Goldsborough, left Yokohama, where she had been lying to guard American interests, on the 21st December, having on board the United States Minister to Japan, General R. B. Valkenburg, who had requested a passage to the new treaty ports of Hiogo and Osaka. She arrived at Hiogo on the 23d, and left on the 27th December for Osaka, to convey the Minister, where she was to remain for a while. The *Ashuelot*, Commander J. C. Febiger, left Shanghai, on December 2d, having received intelligence that the United States Minister to China, Mr. Burlingame, while proceeding to Tientsin from Peking, had been obstructed by the Rebels. She sailed immediately upon hearing this information, arriving at Taku, on the 6th. The following morning the Minister and his family arrived on board the *Ashuelot*, and were conveyed to Shanghai, where they arrived on the 10th. No further information had been received from the *Ashuelot* at the date of Admiral Bell's dispatch. The *Onida*, Commander Creighton reported to Admiral Bell, from the United States at Hiogo, on the 27th, having touched at Hong Kong and Nagasaki. She was to remain at that port for a while. The *Monocacy*, Commander S. P. Carter, had been surveying during December, to clear up some reported dangers on the track of the Pacific Mail steamship line, and for lighting the same. She was in the Straits of Simonoseki four days, arrived at Hiogo on the 25th, and sailed on the 27th for Yokohama, to take the place of the *Shenandoah*. The *Unadilla*, Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Baker, was cruising in the waters adjacent to Hong Kong, during December. The *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, arrived at Nagasaki from Hong Kong, on December 5th, sailing on the 17th for Hiogo, by the way surveying some rocks not down in the chart which lie in the fairway. She arrived at the last-named port on the 23d. The *Troquois*, Commander Earl English, was at Fow Chow, on December 2d, joined the admiral on the 7th, at Nagasaki, and arrived at Hiogo, on the 23d. The storeship *Supply*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Conroy, arrived at Nagasaki from Hong Kong, on the 23d December, having been ordered to that port, to receive the stores and provisions on board the *Onward*. She was to remain in that port for a while to give protection to Americans. The storeship *Onward*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Giraud, was also at Nagasaki where she was to remain. He reports the death of Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Page, attached to the *Hartford*, of consumption, and also the death of John McCarthy, seaman of that ship, and of the same disease. Rear Admiral Bell, forwards another dispatch dated January 4, 1868, from Hiogo, Japan, informing the Department that the ports of Osaka and Hiogo were harmoniously opened for foreigners on the 1st day of January, 1868. The event was celebrated by the American and British squadrons present, thirteen vessels at Hiogo, and two at Osaka, dressing their mast heads with their respective national flags, and the Tycoon's flag at the main, and every vessel simultaneously firing a salute of twenty-one guns, which the Japanese promptly returned, both at Hiogo, and at Osaka, making the first return to the British flag, that country being represented at present by a Minister Plenipotentiary and a vice admiral. The admiral states that several of our countrymen and other foreigners were there, and were kindly received. He also states that he was to make a redistribution of the vessels of that squadron in a few days.

The Light House Board have issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—New York Bay—Alteration in the Light and Fog Signal at the East Beacon, north point of Sandy Hook, entrance to New York Bay.—Official information is hereby given that a new light-house has been erected at Sandy Hook, to take the place of the former East beacon. The new light is on a range with the main light and the old East beacon, and is 833 feet nearer to the north point of the Hook than the old beacon. The structure consists of a dwelling, painted white, surmounted by a tower, from which, at an elevation of forty feet above sea level, a fourth-order lens, showing a fixed white light, will be exhibited. This light should be visible at a distance of nine nautical miles. The new light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of March 31, 1868. At the same time, a powerful fog signal (siren), operated by steam, will take the place of the present fog bell. A blast of ten seconds will be issued at intervals of forty-five seconds during foggy weather.

France—Noth Coast—Fixed Light at St. Valery, Somme River.—Official information has been received at this office that, from the 15th day of February, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lamp post placed at the extremity of the towing bank in front of Harold's tower, St. Valery, Somme river. The light is a fixed red light, elevated twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of three miles. The lamp post is 22 feet high, and its position is in latitude 50 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. north; long. 1 deg. 37 min. 30 sec. east from Greenwich.

France—West Coast—Fixed Light at entrance to Aven River.—Also, that from the first day of March, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a light-house erected at the extremity of the point of Bec-ar-Veehen, on the left of the mouth of the river Aven, coast of Finisterre. The light is a fixed light, appearing white from Isle Verte, on the west, to Les Verres rocks, and red on an arc exactly covering the plateau of rock Les Verres and Le Cosbon, and green on approaching the coast to the eastward. It is elevated 125 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of eight miles. The light-house is stone, forty feet high, and its position is in latitude 47 deg. 48 min. north; longitude 3 deg. 44 min. west from Greenwich. **Directions.**—By keeping the white light in sight, a vessel will keep clear of all dangers.

The English *Mechanics' Magazine* says, the alterations to the hydraulic-propelled gun-vessel *Waterwitch* having been completed, the ship has been put through trials of her machinery and speed, prior to sailing on a competitive Channel cruise with the twin screw gun-vessel *Viper*. The trial of the ship's engines gave highly satisfactory results. In her trial

of speed over the measured mile in Stoke's Bay, her draught of water being 11 ft. 3 in. forward, and 11 ft. 9 in. aft, or a mean draught of 11 ft. 5½, the mean of six runs over the mile with full boiler power, gave the ship a speed of 8.890 knots per hour, with an indicated power by the engines of 785 horses. Four runs with half-boiler power gave the ship a speed of seven knots per hour, with an indicated power by the engines of 370 horses. The engines fully sustained their reputation for development of power, smoothness of motion, and general efficiency.

TACKLING SHIP.

THE following lines descriptive of the operation of tackling ship on a lee shore originally appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* about ten years ago, and we republish them at the request of our correspondent "Bob Stay," and others.

TACKLING SHIP ON A LEE SHORE.

The weather-leech of the topsail shiver,
The bowlines strain, the lee-shroud slacken,
The weather-braces are taut, the tall masts quiver,
And the sea with the coming storm-cloud blacken.

Open one point on the weather bow!
Is the light-house tall on Fire Island Head?
There is a shade of doubt on the captain's brow,
And the pilot watches the heaving lead.

I stand at the wheel, and with eager eye
To the sea and the shore and the heavens I gaze,
Till the muttered order of "Full-and-by"
Is suddenly changed for "Keep full for stays."

The ship bends lower before the breeze,
As her broadside fair to the blast she lays,
And swifter springs to the rising seas,
As the captain shouts "Stand by for stays!"

In silence all, each takes his place,
With the gathered coil in his hardened hands,
By tack and bowline, by sheet and brace,
Waiting the watchword, impatient stands.

And the light on Fire Island draws near,
As in trumpet tones the pilot's shout,
From his post on the bowsprit heel, I hear
The welcome cry of "Ready about!"

No time to spare—'tis touch-and-go,
As the captain growls "Dowz helm, hard down!"
And my weight on the whirling spokes I throw,
And the heavens grow black with an angry frown.

High o'er the knight-heads flies the spray,
As she meets the shock of the plunging sea;
And my stiffened form to the wheel I lay
As I answer—"Ay, ay, sir! helm's a-lee!"

With a swerving leap, like a startled steed,
The ship flies up in the eye of the wind,
The dangerous shoals on our lee recede,
And the headlands white we leave behind.

The topsails flutter, the jibs collapse,
Then strain and groan at the groaning cleats;
The mainsail slaps, the spanker flaps,
As thunders the order—"Tacks and sheets!"

Midst the rattle of blocks and the tramp of the crew
Hisses the rain of the rushing squall;
The sails are aback from clew to clew,
And now's the time for "Mainsail Haul."

And the heavy yards, like a baby's toy,
By fifty strong arms are swiftly swung.
She holds her own, and I look with joy
To the first white spray o'er the bulwarks flung.

"Let go and haul!"—'tis the last command
As the mainsail fills to the blast once more.
A stern and to leeward lie the land
And the breakers white on the rocky shore.

What matters the rain, or the reef, or the squall,
As I steady the helm for the open sea;
The boatswain bellows—"Belay there all!"
And the captain's breath once more comes free.

So off shore let the good ship fly—
Little care I how the breezes blow,
For in my fore-castle bunk and a jacket dry,
Eight bells have struck, and it's my watch below.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

MAJOR-GENERAL GROSE, late U. S. Volunteers, Treasurer of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued the following circular, dated New Castle, Ind., March 2, 1868:

All officers and soldiers who served at any time with honor in the Army of the Cumberland, or in any command that was afterward merged into that Army, together with those of the Twenty-third Army Corps, the Cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and the Infantry and Artillery of the Sixteenth Army Corps which served with the Army of the Cumberland in the campaign of Franklin and Nashville under Major-General Thomas, with like honor, are entitled to membership in the association of the "Society of the Army of the Cumberland" upon payment of the fee of membership (\$5) and signing the constitution. Those not conveniently situated to this office desiring membership, can send name, rank, and address to me on a slip to be attached to the constitution, enclosing the initiation fee. There will be sent to each member a copy of the constitution, by-laws, and report of the annual meetings with list of members published in full, handsomely bound, free of charge, and only members of the society are entitled to copies.

SEVENTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of commissioned officers of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry. Headquarters Galveston, Texas:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman, brevet major-general, New York, member of a board to retire disabled officers; Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Hayman, brevet colonel, not yet reported, authority to delay joining for six months; Major Ebenezer Gay, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Galveston, Texas, commanding regiment and post of Galveston; First Lieutenant G. M. Bascom, adjutant, brevet major, Galveston, Texas, on leave of absence for thirty days—appointed regimental adjutant December 17, 1867; First Lieutenant Charles Garretson, regimental quartermaster, Galveston, Texas, regimental, post and depot quartermaster.

COMPANY A.—Captain George Lancaster, Hempstead, Texas, commanding company and post of Hempstead, Texas, Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; First Lieutenant Thomas G. Troxel, Hempstead, Texas, on duty with company, and acting assistant quartermaster post of Hempstead.

COMPANY B.—Captain Ed. P. Pearson, Jr., brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, on general recruiting service; First Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, New Orleans, La., acting assistant adjutant-general Fifth Military District; Second Lieutenant Jose A. A. Robinson, Austin, Texas, commanding company.

COMPANY C.—Captain Malcolm McArthur, Houston, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Cyrus S. Roberts, Austin, Texas, on detached service in Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Second Lieutenant Robert Cairns, Houston, Texas, on duty with company.

COMPANY D.—Captain Walter B. Pease, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Houston, Texas, commanding company and post of Houston; First Lieutenant Wm. M. Van Horne, Houston, Texas, on special duty as acting assistant quartermaster and adjutant of post, Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Second Lieutenant James M. Burns, Houston, Texas, on duty with company.

COMPANY E.—Captain Edward Collins, Brenham, Texas, commanding company and post of Brenham, Texas; First Lieutenant Charles H. Greene, Brenham, Texas, on duty with company.

COMPANY F.—Captain George H. Cram, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Galveston, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Horatio Pottor, Jr., Galveston, Texas, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant D. G. Feno, Galveston, Texas, on detached service as acting commissary of subsistence post of Galveston, Texas.

COMPANY G.—Captain Louis H. Sanger, brevet major, Woodville, Texas, commanding company and post of Woodville; First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Woodville, Texas, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant Josiah Chance, Woodville, Texas, on duty with company.

COMPANY H.—Captain William S. Gentry, brevet lieutenant-colonel, New Orleans, La., assistant inspector-general Fifth Military District; Second Lieutenant Edwin Turnock, Centerville, Texas, commanding company.

COMPANY I.—Captain Robert B. Wade, Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, on general recruiting service; First Lieutenant Henry S. Howe, Austin, Texas, commanding company; Second Lieutenant James W. Letherbury, Austin, Texas, on duty with company.

COMPANY K.—Captain Clarence E. Bennett, Galveston, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant W. H. W. Krebs, Galveston, Texas, acting adjutant Seventeenth Infantry, and post of Galveston, Texas; Second Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell, Brenham, Texas, acting commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: "The Young Man of the Sea," asks in your issue of March 7th, "what is to be final settlement of the claims of the Volunteer officers of the Navy? And why does not the Senate confirm those nominated, or at least, as many of them as are of the desired age, and have seen the necessary war service?"

The question is a pertinent and proper one, and has been asked many, many times by hundreds deeply interested.

The war record of both Regulars and Volunteers is honorable to them, and a credit to the country; the Regulars have never show a disposition to detract from the courage and merits of those who were only Volunteers, and the comparisons, made in parts of the letter of the "Young Man of the Sea," may not be quite in good taste.

Eighteen months have passed since the members of the Examining Board first met at Hartford; their duties were not inviting, were arduous, and I believe were faithfully and impartially performed; their nominations were sent to the Senate three months ago, and the delay of the Senate in confirming them is an act of great injustice to the five hundred Volunteer officers who presented themselves for examination; many of them in so doing, incurring an expense they could ill afford; but the hardest feature is, that all of the 500 are hopeful; and have for months remained idle, declining offers of business, unwilling to engage in other pursuits until the settlement of this (to them) all-important question—losing valuable time, and the profit its employment would give them, and suffering week after week from "hope deferred."

The Senate in justice to these 500 men who served their country faithfully, should act at once; confirm the fortunate fifty-seven and allow the remaining 443 to seek in other channels an honest living, and forget their disappointment.

AN OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

RETIRED OFFICERS AND THE PAY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I hold it as a certainty that in your review of the Schenck bill, now before Congress, "to fix and equalize the pay of officers, etc.," you failed to notice fully the clauses relative to the pay of retired officers; for if you had done so, you would not have given the bill the approval expressed in the editorial which appears in the JOURNAL of the 14th instant.

Let us examine:

By the first section of the above bill, officers are to receive, "instead of pay, allowances, and emolument of every kind, except as thereafter excepted," a specified sum in money, as their "yearly compensation."

This, then, does away with "service rations," now allowed to officers upon the retired list in common with all other officers.

By the third section of the Schenck bill, all officers are to receive, "in lieu of the additional ration allowed by existing laws," "ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years of continuous service;" that is to say, all officers, "excepting retired officers," and herein lies the sting, although so buried up and hidden in the mass of verbiage as not to attract attention, except upon the closest scrutiny.

Thus, by these two—the first and third—sections of the bill, retired officers are deprived both of service rations and of the ten per centum granted all others.

Again, by the first section, the pay of retired officers off duty is to be half that allowed (minus service rations and per centage) when on duty. By this clever bit of juggling the above class suffer a reduction of about fifteen per cent. upon the allowance provided for them at the date of their retirement.

Now, by the original law, an officer having served forty years is entitled to be retired upon his own request, on the conditions, as to pay and allowances, duly laid down. Is it, or is it not, a clear breach of contract to reduce, at a date subsequent to retirement, the pay of this officer?

And if, too, an officer has been retired against his will—as has been often the case—does it improve his resources, or soothe his sensibilities, to suffer, after "long and faithful services," this further reduction?

Congress places upon duty, consistent with their condition, officers of the Veteran Reserves, and gives them, even by the bill of Mr. Schenck, the very ten per cent. for length of service which it denies to another class of officers, disabled in precisely the same manner, by wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty. Is it a crime of officers of the retired list proper that they are of older date and longer service? And are distinctions thus to be made against them that they assisted to the best of their abilities, not only to crush the late rebellion, but that they are identified with other wars, in which the glory and integrity of the republic were vindicated?

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will do retired officers the kindness to look more closely into the provisions of this bill claiming to "equalize the pay of officers," etc.—a bill which, while it robs Peter, by no means overpays Paul. And in the belief that you will accede to my request, and claim equal justice to all, I remain, yours, etc.,

RETIRED OFFICER.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is not strange that a great deal is said and written concerning the surrender at Appomattox Court House and the marches and engagements which led to that result. A great deal of credit justly attaches itself to all engaged, but as at periods through life one is more fortunate than another, so at Appomattox, one corps was in the advance, first met the retiring cavalry, first engaged the enemy and forced him back, and that corps was the Twenty-fourth, commanded by Major-General John Gibbon. That discussions of this matter should arise, is most natural, and that attempts on the part of any one to detract from the merit due to the fortunate one, should be met with prompt resistance, does not seem strange. Of course, a field of battle, looks very differently from two and separate standpoints. The writer, a staff officer, accompanying Major-General Ord, commanding the infantry of the heading-off column, was over a large portion of our line near some of Sheridan's cavalry on our right, on the morning of the 9th of April, and from the ground over which the Fifth corps afterward moved, had a perfect view of the valley and hills in front, the heavy woods on his left extending to the front and rear, saw the enemy on the crests of the hills in front, noticing particularly a battery firing at a mass of our cavalry on his right, and a heavy line of the enemy falling back from a fire on the left. General Ord, asking him what troops those were going forward and so far out, was informed by the writer that they were the enemy falling back before General Gibbon's advance. (The writer having seen General Gibbon's troops some ten minutes before, moving into the piece of woods from which the enemy were now retiring.) General Ord told the writer to go to General Griffin and desire him to immediately put a division into line on General Gibbon's right. In a few moments the writer saw General Griffin at the head of column of the Fifth corps, then moving toward the direction of the enemy in the woods, delivered the message, receiving the reply that "I will do it right off, was just about doing it." General Ayres' division, Fifth corps, immediately and handsomely went in. I returned to General Ord, who was well out on the open field on the right of the woods, and looking to the left and front, saw the enemy moving back from the lines of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, then following him out of the woods. Let me here stop to say, that the division of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps (colored) which started on this campaign, from Hatcher's Run, was merged into the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, at Farmville, Virginia, on the night of April 7, 1865, the two brigades of which it was composed being attached one each to Turner's, and Foster's divisions. That many Rebel officers saw first the Infantry

of the Fifth Corps, I do not doubt, but they must have been of the centre and left of Lee's Army—not the advance—certainly not of that portion which forced the cavalry back, and in turn retreated from the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. The writer was near the skirmish line of the Fifth corps with General Ord (about the right of its First division) when the Rebel staff officers from General Longstreet, desiring a cessation of hostilities on that front of the Army, rode up, and was one of the two of General Ord's staff officers sent to cease the advance of the infantry. He certainly went to the skirmish lines of the Fifth, and parts of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, which were moving forward steadily, not firing a shot, and gave the instructions to halt. Then rejoining General Ord, rode with him and a number of general officers to Appomattox Court House, fully a mile distant, which little village we found as quiet and peaceful as on a beautiful Sabbath day it should be.

GOLD LEAVES.

FORT SANDERS, DAKOTA, March 7, 1868.

DISCUSSION OF ARMY MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Congressmen receive letters and verbal suggestions from officers recommending changes for the benefit of the Army, but claim that the suggestions are so contradictory that "it is impossible to determine what the Army wants," and yet, I think Army men have more right to disagree in opinion than any other class of men in our country.

The troops are distributed in small squads all over the United States. The officers have but little intercourse with those serving at other posts, and consequently no opportunity for general discussion of military matters. Their letters to each other are upon personal matters: military matters if referred to, commence and end with the Army Register.

A thing that is proper, and absolutely necessary at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, may be not only expensive but useless at Santa Fe or Key West. The Army does not (and did not before the war) act as a unit in pushing Army bills.

As a remedy, we suggest that every Army man who has (and every officer has) a plan for correcting the abuses now existing in the service, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication and discussion.

Doubtless, many plans proposed will be impracticable, but as the proposers (having no direct interest in their articles, published over fictitious names, and not paid for), have taken the trouble to write suggestions that they honestly think will benefit the service, all plans should be discussed without personal feeling or ridicule.

When the majority of the officers have decided upon a plan, let the Army act together, write to Congressmen and citizen friends, and push until the point is gained.

Some officers hold that the Army should say nothing, and claim that it is the duty of Congress to discover (without assistance) the abuses existing in the service and correct them. Even if this idea is correct, what can Congress do, when no two Army men agree on the petty details for a reform. Congress is not composed of professional military men, and must from necessity take the advice of officers.

All that is necessary, is for the Army to decide what it needs, then act as a unit through its friends. Although the Army cannot vote, it can have anything in reason that it requires to improve its discipline and efficiency. Congress desires, it is its duty, and for its interest, to place the Army, as an Army, in as good a condition as possible, consistent with economy.

We hope that in discussions on pay and emoluments, no comparisons will be made between the different branches of the service. Let each arm stand on its own merit and necessities.

If A receives an apple, it is hardly sound reasoning for him to claim another merely because B receives two apples. Our Uncle may think it the most economical method of settling the difficulty, and equalizing matters to deprive B of one apple, instead of giving A an additional one. A would then occupy (unintentionally) the position of a man who has injured another without benefitting himself.

CHARLES.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ARMY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I notice that in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, your correspondent "Temperance" seems greatly exercised by the gambling and drinking in the Army, but does not suggest any remedy. I am surprised that every Army man (on the frontier) is not a confirmed drunkard and gambler. Yet some officers do not use tobacco—many do not drink, and a large proportion do not gamble. This will surprise any thinking man if he can fully understand frontier life as it is at present. A frontier garrison is an isolated community without cities, towns, or even a settled country to furnish it with comfort or amusement. It averages one mail a month (some posts are, in Winter, four or five months without a mail or the sight of a strange face).

Let any person who has business to occupy his mind, sees strange faces hourly, has his letters and a fresh newspaper every morning at breakfast, society to amuse and keep him in order, try to imagine the difference in situation. From our companies, already small, must be deducted men for orderlies and clerks at department, regimental, post, and company headquarters, officer's servants, hospital attendants, quartermaster and commissary employes, prison, detached service, guard and fatigue duty. A company is fortunate if it can turn out a dozen men for drill. What interest can an officer (especially if he has been a general or colonel during the war), take in drilling a squad of that size at the same thing every day; for the same men rarely attend drill two days in succession, so the drill soon becomes a bore to officers and men. Allowing two hours drill, and fifteen minutes for each general roll call, we have two hours and three quarters occupied each day, and the question is as to how the rest of the time is to be passed.

When new posts are to be built or extensive repairs to be made, drills are (or might as well be) abolished, and the men demoralized by being employed as carpenters, masons, teamsters and laborers (performing less work in a week than the same number of citizens would in two days).

The officers then have nothing to do, of course. Once a month or so they are sent with twenty men (who have hardly handled a musket during that time), on a scout after Indians. Ten or twelve days' scout is hard enough work, in fact too hard, for the marches must be forced ones, to even keep the Indian trail fresh. The week after the return is easily passed resting and chatting. But what after that?

At Northern posts in Winter, no drill, nothing but guard and fatigue. How is the mind to be occupied? Few or no mails, no town, theatre, or friends to visit or receive, not a strange face to look at, impossible to get books, and the few you have cost immensely (could we not be allowed to receive books by mail free). Even if obtained a man cannot read all the time. No hunting or fishing, and if there was it is not safe a half mile from the post. We have heard of men being able to sleep eighteen hours; and, with the assistance of chess, a pipe, and, perhaps, one toddy, manage to get through the remaining six hours of the twenty-four.

How many men can, and what man wishes to, pass his life in this manner? Will not five out of ten young men, especially those accustomed to active business life, with city excitements previous to entering the service, take to whiskey and cards for pastime?

Imagine an officer detached from his post in charge of twenty men, camped fifty miles from anywhere or anybody for weeks, without a book, a mail, no one to see, no one to talk to (for discipline prevents him from chatting with his men), not even able to walk or ride out of sight of his camp. How many active-brained young men (for lieutenants are detailed for this duty), with blood in their bodies, can stand this style of banishment for two months without taking to sleep and whiskey for amusement?

How are enlisted men to pass their time. The proportion of drinking men among them is larger than among officers. Their games of poker and faro are larger; they look with contempt on the three and five cent ante game of the officers. Is not military life with us one of unnecessary extremes, an excess of severe work on body and mind in the field, and an excess of nothing to do in garrison? Is our present style of garrison life calculated to prepare men physically and mentally for field service? Would not a change be beneficial to us, and economical to the Government? That an idle brain is the Devil's workshop, is as true in Army as in citizen's life. Doubtless, the want of regular daily work, in which they can feel sufficient interest to be anxious to excel, and the want of wholesome amusements is the direct or indirect cause of some of the quarrels among military men, and many of the cases brought before courts-martial. Is a General Court-martial (of proper size) convened, that is not an extra expense to the Government, that can be counted in dollars by the thousand? Let each post have a recitation room, a gymnasium, that, in addition to the modern apparatus, shall have the conveniences for fencing, boxing and single stick, a drill room for bad weather with necessary masks, etc., for fencing with bayonet and sabre, when possible (and it usually is), a swimming school. Send every officer and soldier to duty with his company and regiment, use citizen employes for the quartermaster and commissary departments, and even for clerks and messengers at Army and Department Headquarters. Then, give all military men at the post, even the adjutant, quartermaster, commissary and doctor, the hospital steward, quartermaster and commissary sergeants, guard and prisoners, at least six hours daily, good wholesome military exercise in the recitation room, gymnasium and at drill occupy their minds during those hours, so they cannot, if disposed, take a smoke or a toddy. (Perhaps, when the line and staff are forced into daily intercourse they may remember that they belong to the same Army, and forget that their first duty is to snub and annoy each other).

If the officers should ever become well posted theoretically and practically in drill, bayonet and sabre exercise, boxing, fencing and swimming, they can still have to study and recite upon field and permanent fortifications, Jomini, the campaigns of Napoleon, Frederick, etc., and many books that, although essentially military, are read with pleasure by citizens.

Spend the post and company funds for books, newspapers, ten-pin alleys, billiard tables, musical instruments for prizes in foot and swimming races, and races in heavy marching order; organize cricket and base-ball clubs.

Let there be no garrison under four companies, and let the detachments relieve frequently, and let no detachment march without two officers. Then, when men are not forced into bad habits, it will be easy and just to punish them severely for drunkenness and gambling. The expense for drill-rooms, etc., the use of citizen employes, would be more than balanced by the excess of work performed by citizens, the saving in disease and desertion, fewer courts-martial, less quarrelling, and the improvement mentally, morally and physically of officers and men.

Let military men perform the kind of work they expected and contracted to perform when they entered service. It is absurd to expect a soldier who has become a ragged impudent rowdy, by driving and swearing at six mules for three months, to be an obedient well-drilled soldier, and a good marksman, or to expect an officer or soldier to be active, enduring and efficient on a march, when he not only has not walked a half mile daily for months previous, but has been trying to weaken his nerves and damage his constitution by indolence and devotion to whiskey and tobacco.

HENRY.

THE FOWLER GUARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Sergeant Willis T. Graham, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment of Indiana Infantry, has in his possession a silk U. S. flag, marked "Fowler Guards."

which he captured from the Rebels in North Carolina. Rebs said they took the flag at Chancellorsville, from the Eleventh Corps, during the night attack made by Jackson on our forces.

The sergeant is a gentleman, and wishes to return the flag to its rightful owner.
D. H. CHASE.
(Late) Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.
LOGANSPOUT, INDIANA, March 11, 1868.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

THE following dispatches have been received from Commodore John R. Goldsborough, commanding the Asiatic squadron:

U. S. STEAMER SHENANDOAH, HIOGO, JAPAN, }
January, 16, 1868. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is my painful duty to report that Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, late commander-in-chief of this squadron, Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Reed, and ten men belonging to the U. S. steamer *Hartford*, were drowned on the bar off Osaka, Japan, on the morning of January 11, 1868.

The lamented dead left the *Hartford* in her barge, at about a quarter past nine o'clock, for the purpose of visiting General Van Valkenburgh, our minister resident in Japan, and at present residing in the city of Osaka. The wind, blowing strongly from the westward at the time, caused a heavy sea on the bar, and immediately upon the barge entering the breakers three heavy rollers broke over her in quick succession, the last of which was fatal. The movements of the barge were closely watched by the officers of the deck from on board the *Hartford*, *Shenandoah*, *Iroquois*, and *Aroostook*, being all the vessels of this squadron then present. Instantly boats from all these vessels were hurried off to the rescue. With great danger and difficulty they pulled about in the surf near the capsized barge, and in all directions, both inside and outside the bar; but nothing could be seen of the Admiral or Lieutenant-Commander Reed. Three men were recovered, however—two by the boats of the *Hartford* and one by the boat from the *Aroostook*.

At the time of the disaster, several Japanese junks went in over the bar, and though they passed close to the barge, and must have seen the people struggling in the water, they made no effort to save them.

The boats, after an absence of an hour, returned to the ships, Lieutenant Sands, in the fourth cutter of the *Hartford*, having picked up Patrick Devenny, seaman, and Lieutenant-Commander Higginson, in the third cutter from the same ship, rescuing John Cheno, seaman, both insensible from exhaustion and cold.

The *Aroostook's* boat, under charge of Acting-Master Taylor, also found James Van Vleet, ordinary seaman. All the rest in the barge had doubtless sunk from cold and exhaustion before the boats reached the scene of the distressing disaster.

Lieutenant-Commander Higginson crossed the bar a second time, and pulled some distance up the river, making inquiries of the native junks and boats; but no information could be obtained from them.

Later in the day I directed the same officer to go in over the bar, to communicate the sad intelligence to our minister, and request that the Japanese authorities would send boats to assist in searching for the dead bodies. Pulling into a creek just inside the port, Mr. Higginson found the body of the Admiral, in charge of Mr. Tilson, U. S. marshal at Nagasaki, and two English gentlemen. Mr. Tilson had gone in search of the bodies in a native boat, and had fortunately discovered the remains of our lamented chief. Shortly afterward the body of John Peterson, seaman, was recovered, having been rescued by some Japanese. These bodies were immediately brought off to the *Hartford*. Two boats, one from this ship, with Lieutenant-Commander Cotton, and one from the *Iroquois*, with Midshipman Emory, were again dispatched to search for the dead. The officers and crews of these two boats were supplied with life-jackets, and the boats were steered with an oar. They went prepared to pass the night in dragging. By morning they succeeded in recovering the bodies of Lieutenant-Commander Reed, Henry Ernest, admiral's coxswain; Moses Redmond, seaman; Edward Nichols, ordinary seaman.

Early in the morning of the 12th, boats from all the ships were again sent in, and upon their arrival on the ground found some thirteen or fifteen Japanese boats actively employed in searching and dragging for our lamented dead. These boats had been sent by the Governor of Osaka, at the request of our Minister, General Van Valkenburgh.

As the tide went down the remaining six bodies were discovered and brought to the *Hartford*, when I proceeded with the *Hartford*, this ship, and the *Iroquois*, to the anchorage off Hiogo, for the purpose of burying all in the cemetery selected by Admiral Bell a few days previous, and given by the Japanese Government for the use of foreigners.

The officers and seamen who performed the perilous service in the boats seeking the rescue of the beloved old admiral and his comrades, did their duty manfully and well. They deserve all commendation and praise; and I know of no place where so much true heroism is developed as amid the appalling dangers which confront one on every side in the rushing waters of an angry surf.

The funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Bell, Lieutenant-Commander Reed, and the ten men who were drowned with them, took place at Hiogo on Tuesday, January 14, and all honors, ceremonies, and respect were paid to their memory.

Together they lost their lives, and side by side they were buried.

The English ships of war, eight in number, Captain C. S. Stanhope, of the *Ocean*, senior officer, united in paying the last sad honors to the lamented dead and his brave companions. I have directed the whole ground to be enclosed by a neat rail fence; and a head-board, with name and date of casualty, will mark the resting place of each.

I propose sending the remains of Rear-Admiral Bell and Lieutenant-Commander Reed to Hong Kong in the *Aroostook*, and from thence home in the storeship *Supply*.

Before closing this painful communication permit me to say that, in an association of forty years, Rear-Admiral Bell had endeared himself to me by the many manifestations of his kind and genial sympathies, generous impulses, just decisions, and noble acts of Christian charity and virtue.

I enclose a list of the lost and saved; also a sketch of a part of the roadside, showing the locality of the melancholy disaster, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commodore Commanding U. S. Asiatic Squadron.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, SECOND RATE, OFF }
OSAKA, JAPAN, January 12, 1868. }

Commodore Jno. R. Goldsborough, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Asiatic Squadron:

SIR: I herewith enclose a list of the persons who were capsized in the barge yesterday, in attempting to enter the river for the purpose of visiting Osaka.

The names of those saved by our boats are indicated in the margin, the rest being all drowned.

Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell; Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Reed; Henry Ernest, coxswain; Barnard Reddy, ordinary seaman; John Peterson, seaman; Edward Nichols, ordinary seaman; Samuel C. Van Vleet, ordinary seaman, saved; Orloff Holmburg, seaman; Moses Redmond, seaman; Thomas Davis, seaman; William Riggett, ordinary seaman; Charles Baldwin, seaman; Patrick Devanny, ordinary seaman, saved; John W. Small, ordinary seaman; John Churo, ordinary seaman, saved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. E. BELKNAP, Commander Commanding.

On the 9th inst., a birthday breakfast was given, at the house of General De Peyster, in Twenty-first street, New York, to Captain Frederic Lahrbush, who, on that occasion, celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of his birth. Captain Lahrbush was born March 9, 1766, in London; entered the British Army in 1789 as a cadet; and for twenty-five years was an officer of the Sixtieth Rifles, B. A. He served against the French republicans in the Netherlands and in Ireland; under Nelson, against the Danes at Copenhagen; against Napoleon in Germany; under Wellington, against different French marshals in Portugal and Spain, and against the Caffres at the Cape of Good Hope. He likewise guarded Napoleon at St. Helena, having lived to see the same despot who gave laws to Europe in 1807 the captive of Europe, despoiled of his imperial titles and powers—a prisoner in a lone isle for whose capture he had once resolved to dispatch an expedition. In the discharge of duty, or to gratify curiosity, he has visited every quarter of the globe, and islands at the time almost unknown, except to a few navigators. Notwithstanding habits of life, the most unusual and extreme remedies for excruciating pains brought on by exposure, his general health has been good, and his activity extraordinary. His memory is perfect, and he delighted a number of officers who were present at the breakfast by narrating events which occurred during the gigantic wars which grew out of the French Revolution.

ARMY PERSONAL.

SECOND Lieutenant H. P. Sherman, Thirty-fifth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and ordered to report for duty to his company.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Captain Mason Howard, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Infantry, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of ten days.

LIEUTENANT C. L. Cooper, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brevet Major-General Buchanan, commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Louisiana.

BREVEY Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Barstow, aide-de-camp to Major-General Meade, commanding the Third Military District, having reported at district headquarters on the 11th instant, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general.

FIRST Lieutenant Gregory Barrett, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from any duty that he may now be performing and ordered to report for duty, by letter, to the assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. G. Robinson, having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Opelousas, La., and report to the commanding officer, detachment Twentieth Infantry, for duty with the troops at that post.

In pursuance to orders from the general commanding the Army, and Headquarters Department of Washington, Brevet Colonel Augustus G. Tassin, captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry, with his company, I, has taken charge of the ordnance stores at Fort Gueble, Md., and Forts Whipple, Corcoran and Strong, Va., to secure the safety of said stores.

ON the 6th instant, Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, assumed command of the Sub-District of Alabama, Headquarters, Montgomery, Ala., relieving Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, who had commanded the district in the absence of General Shepherd.

ASSISTANT Surgeon A. C. Girard, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in com-

pliance with Paragraph 1, of Special Orders No. 13, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, adjutant-general's office, has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort Pike, La., to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Taylor, U. S. Army.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. O. Taylor, U. S. Army, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Pike, La., by Assistant Surgeon Girard, has been ordered to proceed to New Iberia, La., and report to the commanding officer at that place, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Auerbach, U. S. Army. Acting Assistant Surgeon Auerbach, upon being relieved, as above, will report in person to the medical director at Headquarters Fifth Military District, for annulment of contract.

A MILITARY Commission was ordered to convene at Headquarters Fourth Military District, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Colonel E. Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major Joseph G. Crane, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army; Captain Mason Jackson, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Warren C. Beach, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John H. Benham, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Captain Jasper Myers, ordnance department U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

THE following alterations have taken place at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending March 17th, viz.: Captain J. McIntosh, Twentieth Infantry, relieved from duty at depot, and ordered to report to commanding officer at Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty, until further orders from adjutant-general's office, as per instructions from headquarters general recruiting service, New York, 18th instant. The following detachment of recruits left sub-depot Bedloe's Island, 18th instant, for Washington, for assignment to Infantry regiments serving in that Department, under the command of First Lieutenant J. P. Story, Thirty-fourth Infantry, viz.: One hundred recruits.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to assemble at Montgomery, Alabama, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 4th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Tull, Thirty-third Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it by orders from headquarters Third Military District. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major James Curtis, captain Fifteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Horace Jewett, captain Fifteenth Infantry; Brevet Major James Hastings, captain Fifth Cavalry; Captain Irwin W. Potter, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Ferdinand Bayer, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Sweeney, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Samuel R. Honey, Thirty-third Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

So much of Special Orders No. 24, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, as directs Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, to remain at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until further orders, has been revoked, General Hazen will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, commanding District of New Mexico, for duty with his regiment. On the arrival of Brevet Major-General Hazen, colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, at the headquarters of his regiment, Brevet Major-General C. Grover, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 26, current series, Headquarters of the Army, adjutant-general's office.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Mobile, Alabama, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 12th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant Joseph A. Young, Fifteenth Infantry, and such prisoners as may be brought before it by orders from headquarters Third Military District. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. McK. Hudson, major Fifteenth Infantry; Brevet Major James Curtis, captain Fifteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Horace Jewett, captain Fifteenth Infantry; Brevet Major James Hastings, captain Fifth Cavalry; Captain Irwin W. Potter, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain James P. Brown, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Wilbur F. Dubois, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Samuel R. Honey, Thirty-third Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

THE following is a list of officers stationed at Fort Laramie, on the 28th ult.: Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Slemmer, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Infantry, commanding regiment and post; Second Lieutenant G. O. Webster, adjutant Fourth Infantry, post adjutant; Brevet Major E. B. Grimes, captain and assistant quartermaster, post quartermaster; Second Lieutenant P. P. Barnard, Fourth Infantry, post commissary; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Shell, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, post surgeon; Brevet Colonel William McE. Dye, major Fourth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. McKibbin, captain Fourth Infantry, commanding Company D; Brevet Captain George Acheson, first lieutenant Fourth Infantry, commanding Company H; Brevet Captain T. F. Quinn, first lieutenant Fourth Infantry, commanding Company C; First Lieutenant Edward Simonon, commanding Company F; First Lieutenant Carl Veitenheimer, commanding Company E; Second Lieutenant R. P. Brown, commanding Company A; Second Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry, with Company H; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Green, captain Second Cavalry, commanding Company F and Squadron A and F; Captain Thomas B. Dewees, Second Cavalry, commanding Company A; First Lieutenant S. H. Norton, with his Company F, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. G. Macadams, with his Company, F, Second Cavalry. On leave: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Carlton, captain Fourth Infantry; Captain H. W. Patterson, Fourth Infantry; Captain G. W. West, Fourth Infantry; Brevet Captain J. J. S. Hassler, first lieutenant Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. R. Mulikin, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. J. Neff, Second Cavalry; Post Chaplain Wright.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

AN iron-clad named *De Tijger*, fitted with a turret after Captain Coles's plan, and intended for the Dutch Government, was launched at the yard of Messrs. Napier & Sons, Glasgow, on the 22d of February. The armor on the sides is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with a 10-inch backing; and on the turret 8 inches, with 12-inch backing. The vessel is built in compartments, with water-tight doors, it being intended that the space between the outer and inner bottoms shall be filled with water when preparing for action, so as to suit the vessel to her fighting draught—about 9 feet 6 inches—leaving but two feet exposed. The armament will consist of two 300-pounder Armstrong guns. The English papers speak of this hybrid as a "Monitor," but, of course, she has no title to the name.

THE widow of Captain Skyring, a British naval officer who was killed by the savages of the west coast of Africa, some five-and-twenty years ago organized a fund for the relief of the orphan daughters of British naval and marine officers. In spite of her and her son's devotion to their pious purpose they seem to have failed in producing much impression on the public or the service itself. The income of the fund is only about \$1,250 a year, which is scarcely a tithe of what is needed to meet the wants of applicants. Another society, called the "Royal Naval Mutual Benevolent Society"—which contributes to the families of its deceased members, also lacks support, its income being but a little over \$2,500 from subscriptions and donations. The facts we have stated have lately been presented to the English public, and an earnest appeal made in behalf of the naval orphans, many of whom, it seems, are in need of assistance.

A ROYAL commission has been appointed to inquire into the whole system of British courts-martial. According to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, only in the ecclesiastical courts is the complicated and unsatisfactory operation of military law at all paralleled.

THERE are rumors in Paris of the break down of the famous Chassepot. Fortified by information obtained from an indiscreet member of the artillery committee, a civilian is at work upon a pamphlet on the subject. It seems, among other things, that great fault is found with the cartridge for several reasons, one being the number of hands through which it has to pass during its fabrication. The rifles, too, which have been served out are said to be of three different bores. The defects of the gun are reported to be so serious as to make it probable that the troops will have to be re-armed. Our information is obtained from the Paris correspondence of our London military contemporary.

M. BENOIT CHAMPY, a French gentleman somewhat famous as a yachtman, in a long article in the *Moniteur*, proposes a plan for rescuing drowning men during naval engagements. The office performed by the *Deerhound* in picking up Semmes and his crew, when the *Kearsarge* destroyed the *Alabama*, seems to have suggested the project; certainly M. Champy cites the case to show the feasibility of his humane proposition. And, says the projector, what a number of lives might have been saved at Lissa if, when the *Archduke Max* stove in the ribs of the *Re Galantuomo*, some "marine litters" had been present to save the crew of the Italian vessel. The project is to establish a corps of *Les Hospitaliers de la Mer*, who are to have a small flotilla of steam launches, and directly war breaks out, these craft are to put to sea and help immersed sailors. The proposition is of course ridiculed.

THE Prussian *Moniteur* says that a rescript of the President of the Northern Confederation fixes the colors of the Federal flag as follows: that of the war navy to be a white ground, divided into four parts by a horizontal band and a vertical one, both black; in the middle a round shield with the Prussian eagle; the upper part, white, is striped with the Federal colors (black, red, white), and has a black cross in the middle. This was hoisted on October 1, 1867, on all the Prussian ships of war. The flag of the Federal merchant is marked with three horizontal bands of the Federal colors; black below, white in the middle, and red above.

A PERSON representing himself to be Lieutenant Craig, of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, recently attempted to draw a month's pay from Brevet Colonel J. B. M. Potter, paymaster, at Washington, D. C., on forged pay accounts. The forgery, however, was discovered, and the pretender arrested.

WE are informed, by a telegram from Florence, that Lieutenant John D. Clark, of the *Canandaigua*, died at Civita, Vecchia, a few days since.

MAJOR Geo. P. Ibric, paymaster U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as acting assistant-quartermaster at Denver, C. T.

THE *Don* arrived at Havana, from Key West, on the 11th inst.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. F. CHURCH.

THE "DISLOYALTY" OF WEST POINT.

FOR the last six years, in the press, on the platform, in Congress, all possible changes have been rung on what is called the "disloyalty" of the Military Academy at West Point. This charge, utterly groundless, thoroughly ungrateful, and base in its ingratitude, was connected, of course, with the very natural fact that the best generals of the South (like the best generals of the North) received their military education at the national school of arms. As often as repeated, so often the slander has been repelled with indignant vehemence. And yet, with such persistency is the venomous charge reiterated, that we presume, half the people in the North, even among the friends and admirers of the Academy, indistinctly conjecture that there is something in it. As for the accusation itself, it has been partly urged in malice, partly by jealousy, but chiefly, let us hope, through complete ignorance of the facts.

Thanks to General CULLUM (whose admirable "Biographical Register," a ten-years' labor, is such a monument of industry, fidelity, knowledge, and skill, as can only be found among those literary products where the love of the work overtops any possible reward the result can furnish), we have now the exact facts and figures to refute the libel upon our national school, and, we trust that, in justice, we shall never again, not even when the annual appropriation is to be made in Congress, hear of the "disloyalty" of West Point. We will first present the figures, and then some brief comments.

From this careful and elaborate work it appears that, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, 1,245 graduates of the Academy were supposed to be living, 820 being still in the Army and 425 in civil life. Of the 820 in the Army, only 184, or only about a fifth, joined in the Rebellion, while 626, or nearly four-fifths, remained true to the Union—10 taking neither side. Of the 425 in the civil life, but 99, or less than one-fourth, were known to have joined the Rebels, while 280, or nearly three times the latter number, remained loyal. The careers of 44 were unknown; but the proportion remains, doubtless, as already indicated. In fine, of the 1,245 graduates of the Academy living at the outbreak of the Rebellion, less than one-fourth joined in the Rebellion, and over three-fourths were true to the Union. And this is the record on which is raised the cry of "disloyalty!"

When, in addition, we find from General CULLUM's tables that of the 280 loyal graduates in civil life, 110 reentered the service, though half of them were beyond the meridian of life, and that of the remaining 170, all under 45 years old became officers of the Regular or Volunteer Armies, except 39, who, from disability and other causes, did not take an "active part;" when we find that of all the loyal sons of West Point who served in the Rebellion, a greater proportion than one in three were wounded in battle, and one in five (an astonishing record), laid down their lives in the same sacred cause, surely there should be an end to the cry of "disloyalty."

So much for the absolute "disloyalty" of this "hot-bed of treason," this "nest of secession;" as fervid stump orators are sometimes pleased to

style our Military Academy. Now let us look at its relative "disloyalty"—its "disloyalty," we mean, compared with that of Congress, of such colleges as that at Cambridge, and of the country itself. For, if West Point be a hot-bed of disloyalty, then are Cambridge, Congress and the country forcing-houses of treason more fruitful yet. We are assured by good authorities that of the Southern graduates of Cambridge, residing still at the South at the time of the Rebellion, not one-tenth espoused the cause of the Union, much less entered its military service. Even in the border States, they went for or against the Union in accordance with the general sentiment of their sections. We have heard more than one Harvard graduate of a dozen years ago aver that, after reading the names of all the distinctively Southern students in his own and contiguous classes, he could not remember one who had joined the Northern Army, and all that he knew anything about had joined the military or civil service of the Confederacy.

Now let us turn to Congress. General CULLUM declares that of the Senate but one member from the States that seceded remained loyal, and of the House but three—and they from a border State. All the rest, scores in number, went with the Confederacy. General CULLUM further well says that even "the Southern United States District judges sided with their own people," as did "nearly all the Southern agents of the State, Treasury, Interior, and Post-Office Departments;" of the four living Presidents themselves, "the only Southerner joined the Rebels; another did the country more harm than an avowed enemy; while the others were certainly not over demonstrative in their efforts to preserve the Union." In one word, no position was high or sacred enough to insure the loyalty of its occupant, no oath taken or "favours received" from the United States could retain a tenth part of the Southern people. And as for the whole Republic, it is fresh in remembrance how it was rent in twain, nearly all the South going one way, and nearly all the North the other. Not one Southerner in ten remained loyal.

Now, turning to the Military Academy, what do we find? We find that of 350 graduates born in or appointed from slave territory who were in the military service at the outbreak of the Rebellion, no less than 162 remained loyal, while 168 joined the Rebels. In other words, while in the colleges, in Congress, in the country, loyalty was so rare an exception among Southern men that probably not one in ten exhibited it, one-half of the Southern graduates of the Academy remained true to the Union and fought in its behalf. In the face of this record, and of the record of the achievements of the loyal half of the Southern soldiers, headed by Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, of Virginia, compared with the record of Congress, the colleges, and the country, shall we speak hereafter of the "disloyalty" or of the lustrious loyalty of the Academy?

Much praise has been given, and deservedly, to Harvard, to Yale, and to other famous colleges for their devotion to the cause of the Union. LOWELL has immortalized that devotion for Harvard in his magnificent ode, and its fame has spread not less in Europe than America. Only the other day, a London newspaper said "Harvard sent her undergraduates, not by ones and twos, but by whole classes, to the front. These lads, the flower and the promise of the North, laid aside their books and took up the musket, many as private soldiers, to fight for the cause which they saw to be so precious. The list of students who fell by wounds or illness is long enough to make a famous bead-roll wherewith to answer those who say that the natural aristocracy of America holds aloof from her destinies." It is nobly and worthily said; but not less devoted, not less loyal, not less heroic in battle, were the children of West Point, and their "bead-roll" of slain is longer and more illustrious. Whereas the Southern sons of Harvard plunged into disunion in a mass, nearly one-half of those of West Point remained steadfast to the Union. Have we, then, all praise for one institution, and only the word "disloyal" for the other?

True it is that the LEES, and JOHNSTONS, and BRAGGS, and BEAUREGARDS, and LONGSTREETS, and most of the famous soldiers of the South were

West Point graduates; but lower in rank were Southern Congressmen, holders of United States offices of honor and trust, and graduates of Northern colleges in greater proportions. It was the excellence of the training furnished to all its pupils, Northern and Southern, that put the cause on both sides completely under West Point control. And for these banes there were antidotes in GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, MEADE, HALLECK, SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, and so on through all the grades, from general down. Were it our purpose to go into an estimate of the value of the Academy to the country, we should set forth the splendid array of its great names, and the illustrious catalogue of their victories. But it is enough to show what a weight of "loyalty" it lent to the Union. Harvard's devotion and loyalty are peerless, and we are all proud to reverence them; but if General R. E. LEE was a graduate of West Point, General W. H. F. LEE, his son, was a pupil for two years at Harvard; if West Point sent out BEAUREGARD, Harvard sent out a member of BEAUREGARD's staff. Why is it that we hear imputations of "lessons of treason," imbibed at one place, but only of "lessons of loyalty" imbibed at the other?

More convincing than all other proofs, perhaps, of the unparalleled loyalty of West Point is the fact mentioned by General CULLUM, that of the appointees from civil life in the Army, at the beginning of the Rebellion, fully *one-half* joined the fortunes of the Confederacy, while only *one-fifth*, as we have seen, of the West Point graduates in the Army proved disloyal. What do those say to this fact, who are wont to say that but for West Point there would have been no secession? It was the Army officers from civil life who, in such a vastly greater ratio, espoused the cause of the Rebellion. In face of these accumulated proofs of the loyalty of the Military Academy, of the unequalled extent to which it held even its Southern graduates true to the Union, and the conspicuous services it rendered to the country, the voice of detraction should be shamed into silence, and, in a reaction of feeling, the long-deferred honor be given where honor is due.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

THE *Engineer* announces that "Mr. FRASER is, we believe, quite confident that he can turn out twenty-inch guns in wrought iron which will stand powder charges weighing some 150 pounds." Upon this text, the *Engineer* speculates at length with regard to the new era in naval warfare which such a gun, if successfully built, will one day inaugurate. It "would revolutionize the present system, and it is worth considering how we could contend against such a magnificent means of attack; for it is not for a moment to be supposed that we should long remain singular as the possessors of guns of maximum dimensions."

Nothing could equal this sublime ignorance of the fact that, while in England it is *hoped* in future to turn out a 20-inch gun to stand 150-lb. charges, in America we have had for years a 20-inch gun whose regular charge is 200 lbs. "It is not for a moment to be supposed," says the *Engineer*, "that we should long remain singular as the possessors of guns of maximum dimensions." Yet, in last year's official report of General DYER, the U. S. chief of ordnance, this authoritative statement was made, regarding what had already been accomplished with the 20-inch guns: "The 20-inch gun has been fired with a charge of 200 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 1,100 pounds, and I have no hesitation in saying that *this may be the regular charge* for this gun. The range, at 25 degrees elevation, was more than four and a half miles."

The *Engineer* says "it is worth considering how we could contend against such a magnificent means of attack." That is very true. But a still more "magnificent means of attack" than the contemplated 20-inch rifle, which is, at best, only an untried project, is in actual existence here. What is more, all our large Monitors, of the *Puritan* and *Kalamazoo* classes, are designed to be armed with this same 20-inch gun, carrying a shot weighing 1,100 pounds, propelled by a service charge of 200 pounds of powder. The *Engineer* very well represents

that no broadside iron-clad in the English service, either built or building, could resist this shot. The truth is, that even the 15-inch gun was competent to penetrate any English iron-clad, as the Shoeburyness trial showed. We so said at the time; and excited the surprise of some professional journals in England, who treated the assertion as a bit of bravado. Much more is the English Navy at the mercy of the "guns of maximum dimensions," of which the *Engineer* fears England may not remain "singular as the possessors."

Meanwhile, perhaps the best step for the British artillerists to take would be to become "possessors" of one 20-inch gun. They can get one, we presume, by purchase. But as they never yet have had a successful rifle of over 10-inch calibre, it may be as well to get one of, say, 12-inches, and then talk about others.

THE case of Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. BABCOCK, U. S. Navy, who was recently tried before a Court-martial, which assembled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is, to say the least, a very unusual one, and will, it is hoped, be thoroughly investigated by Congress, in connection with that of Engineer SAWYER, which is now under consideration. The facts in the surgeon's case are, briefly, that he wrote a humorous communication descriptive of "The Cruise of the *Sacramento*," which appeared, in a modified shape, in our issue of the 23d of last November. In this article, allusion is made to the fact that, upon the arrival of the *Sacramento* at the depot at St. Paul de Loando, on the coast of Africa, no medicines were found, and no facilities for their purchase, although there was a full supply of double blankets. Immediately after the appearance of this article, the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery wrote a letter to Dr. BABCOCK, accusing him of writing the sentences re-

THERE is a matter now pending in the District Court of Washington that interests a good many officers of the Navy, who may be unaware of what is going on.

Admiral FARRAGUT, through his agent, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, filed a libel for prize-money for the destruction of all the Rebel naval forces at the forts below New Orleans (Jackson and St. Philip). This libel proposes to ignore the mortar flotilla, on the ground that the latter did not injure the forts sufficiently to impair their defensive qualities, and that the vessels of the flotilla did not pass the Rebel forts! Of course they did not run by the batteries, as they were sailing vessels and were all dismantled while operating against the enemy.

We are informed that Mr. BUTLER, wishing to repay Vice-Admiral PORTER for laying him on the shelf at Fort Fisher, has introduced the libel in its present form to annoy the admiral; but the latter has appealed against the libel of Admiral FARRAGUT, and shows that the vessels therein enumerated were not sunk, but that the following surrendered to him when the forts capitulated, viz.: The *Louisiana*, a heavy iron-clad of sixteen guns, blown up while the capitulation was going on; the Rebel armed steamer *Landis*; the Rebel armed steamer *Wm. Burton*, and the Rebel armed steamer *Defiance*, which were the strongest portion of the Rebel fleet, and superior to the Union forces left in FARRAGUT's rear.

This case is now before the prize commissioners, and all those persons belonging to the mortar flotilla, or to the vessels that failed to get past the forts, should come forward with evidence bearing upon the matter, as they should not allow themselves to lose their rights by default of evidence.

The case for the mortar flotilla is conducted by Mr. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, late assistant attorney-general, assisted by District-Attorney WILSON.

ferred to, which the doctor acknowledged, but, at the same time, disclaimed any intention of disrespect. After this acknowledgment and disclaimer, Surgeon BABCOCK was ordered to be tried upon the charge of "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals," the specification setting forth that he was the author of the newspaper article in which the sentence relative to the medicines occurred. We have not seen a copy of the evidence taken by the court which tried the case, but understand that it was proved that the

assertions made were entirely correct. The court found the accused guilty, although it was shown in evidence that the article was not published as it was originally written, it having been altered by a change of title; having several of its parts left out, and being otherwise modified. The doctor was sentenced to two years' suspension, but a number of the members of the court recommended him to the clemency of the reviewing officer, the Secretary of the Navy, who commuted the sentence to suspension from rank for six months. It appears, then, that an officer of the Navy has been sentenced to six months' suspension for making a statement of facts which occurred during a cruise of a United States vessel, and this, too, upon his own acknowledgement. The facts in this case speak so plainly for themselves, that they need no extended comment from us. The decision of the Department in this case establishes the precedent that henceforth it will not be permitted an officer of the Navy to speak publicly, even if he intend it as a jest, of anything which would, in the slightest degree, tend to show that any bureau of the Navy Department, or any subordinate of any bureau, may have been guilty of an oversight.

If this be the actual state of the case, it is well the country should understand the exact position of those whose duty it is to support the honor of our flag upon the high seas. We hope that the order in this case will shortly be promulgated, and that all the papers referring to it will be laid before Congress at an early date.

SECRETARY SEWARD is, after all, the humorist of the country. In the exchange of cable compliments during the telegraph builders' banquet in London, the other day, Mr. SEWARD sent this dispatch:

I congratulate the telegraph builders that, instead of building a bridge for the tramp of hostile armies across the Atlantic, they have stretched the wire beneath it, which effectually exchanges friendly sentiments, sympathy and affection.

In what corner of his brain Mr. SEWARD was able to find this idea of building a bridge across the Atlantic, it is difficult to conceive. The conception, at least, has the merit of originality. We judge that the real parties to be congratulated that this attempt was not made are the stockholders, not the "builders." And, perhaps more than either, should be congratulated the "hostile armies" who would be expected to "tramp," ration and fight across the Atlantic bridge.

LITTLE of special interest to the Army and Navy has been done by Congress during the week. The House bill granting pensions to certain sailors and soldiers of the war of 1812 was discussed at length in the Senate, but without action. Many private bills were acted upon, one of these, giving a pension to the widow of an assistant provost-marshal, elicited considerable discussion of the propriety of pensioning such officers or their representatives. It ended, however, in the passage of the bill. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, which was disagreed to by the House.

A bill was introduced to provide for the survey the Mississippi River which requires the chief engineer of the Army to have made a complete survey of the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau to its mouth, exemplifying all its topographical features on either bank within such limits as may be necessary to determine a proper location of levees, and that he shall locate lines for permanent levees.

In the House, after considerable debate, the conference report on the bill for the relief of Mrs. General ANDERSON was agreed to. The Senate joint resolution to authorize the erection of a military storehouse at Fortress Monroe, Va., was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the accounting officers to allow to the Army paymasters credits for over payments made in good faith on the public account, as shall appear by vouchers and testimony to be just, was also passed. A bill was introduced providing that officers of the Army, including those of the Veteran Reserve Corps, shall be entitled to be re-retired on the same condition as officers who were wounded in the Regular Army. The Secretary of War sent a communication in regard to the expenses of the trip of the *Miantonomoh* to Europe.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock is expected to arrive in Washington this week.

THE CAVALRY AT GAINES' MILLS.

We have received a letter from Brigadier-General P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, in which he claims that Mr. Wm. Swinton, in his "Army of the Potomac," does not give a correct account of the doings of the cavalry at the battle of Gaines' Mills. General Cooke thinks that Mr. Swinton has been misled by the report of Fitz-John Porter, to which, in fact, he alludes in his book. In order to place this matter before our readers in its true light, we print below General Cooke's report of the movements of the cavalry in the Gaines' Mills fight, and also a letter from General Merritt on the same subject.

REPORT OF GENERAL COOKE

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE,
CAMP ON JAMES RIVER, July 3, 1862.

Captain P. T. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General Fifth Army Corps (Provisional.)

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavalry Reserve in the battle of Gaines' Mills.

Its extraordinary duties and exposures for the day or two previous in covering the right and rear of the Army, caused the detachment of about half of my forces, under Brigadier-General Emory, and which that morning were ordered to retire on a different line. In obedience to orders I left Cold Harbor, and arrived on the field of battle about the hour the enemy began his attack. I selected a position, and disposed my force in contiguous close columns. Of the First brigade there were present two and a half squadrons Fifth Cavalry, and three squadrons Lancers, Colonel Rush. Of the Second brigade, Colonel Blake, only two skeleton squadrons First Cavalry, and the provost guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grier.

About 6 o'clock P. M. I observed all the infantry of the left wing, in rear of which was my position, giving way, and three batteries, which, in reserve positions, had been silent the whole day, opened a violent fire upon the advancing lines of the enemy. Without orders, of course, I instantly conducted the Fifth and First Cavalry to the front, and deployed them in two lines, a little in rear of, and just filling the interval of the two right batteries; this was under a warm fire of musketry and shell. I instructed Captain Whiting, commanding the Fifth, to charge, when the support or safety of these batteries required it. I instructed Colonel Blake to support the Fifth, and charge when necessary. I then galloped to the left and placed the Lancers on the right of the third battery, Second Artillery, Captain Robinson. I found it limbering, having been wholly unsupported. I ordered the fire reopened. The position was not very good for the matter in hand, but they renewed fire and continued until the rest of the Army had retreated, and the enemy was nearer the only line of retreat than we were. I then ordered the battery to retire, and when it was all to the rear I fell back about four hundred paces with the Lancers, and found the enemy checked at the top of the hill by a most brave handful of infantry. I was to hold part of the Ninth Massachusetts and my First Cavalry in line, on the slope, a little in their rear. I then formed the Lancers, and ordered the First Cavalry to take post on the left of the infantry, but, by an unhappy misconception of the order, they advanced close upon their rear. While they were in motion, Colonel Child, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported to me with an only squadron of his regiment in hand, expressing a noble devotion. I sent him to join the left of the First, and this was done with a precision and bravery which would have honored veterans. Thus was withstood, under a hot fire of infantry, the advance of the enemy at the brow of the hill. Then a battery of ours, which had been posted four or five hundred paces in our rear, and in the obscurity of evening, and of smoke and dust, opened a fire of shrapnel, which fell among us instead of the enemy. I then ordered the cavalry to retire, having been informed a second or third time that General Porter had ordered a retreat, and which he has informed me he had not done. The infantry was near the cover of a ravine leading to the rear, and retired at the same time. Having reached the hollow, under, and safe from, the fire of our battery, I formed, once more, the First Cavalry and the Lancers. The enemy made no further advance.

It was a hard duty given the half of the Fifth Cavalry—emulation of the habitual devotion of our artillery was a strong motive. I was determined on this occasion they should not be sacrificed, nor lose their guns. The charge of the Fifth Cavalry failed to be carried home; the left squadron had but one officer present, the gallant Captain Chambliss, and when he fell it broke and threw the rest of the line in disorder; its success, beyond enabling the batteries to get off, was impossible. It lost most severely, and did not rally. The First Cavalry then retreated in line, covering the retreat of its batteries. Its subsequent action has been given.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Lancers, under its gallant colonel, Rush and his fine officers, performed its duty handsomely. The report of commanders is enclosed, with the list of casualties; these show a list of killed, wounded and missing of nine officers, ninety-two rank and file, and one hundred and twenty-eight horses.

I again have the pleasure of commending the bravery and ability with which my staff, Captain W. Merritt, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenants J. P. Martin, Seventh Infantry, and Frank Beach, Fourth Artillery, performed their duties. Privates B. F. King, Co. D, Sixth Cavalry, and Adam Romer, Company B, Fifth Cavalry, as orderlies, performed services above their position, with intelligence, bravery and promptness.

Respectfully,
P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army Commanding.

LETTER OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. MERRITT.

FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

General P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, New York.

MY DEAR GENERAL: My attention has more than once been called to the account of the conduct of the cavalry under your command in the battle of Gaines

Mill, as given by Swinton, in his history of the "Army of the Potomac." This account does you and the troops serving in your command the grossest injustice, and could only have been written by one who had derived his knowledge from sources perfectly unreliable, and perhaps maliciously mendacious.

I had the honor of serving on your staff during the Peninsular campaign, and was near your person during the entire day of the battle of Gaines' Mills. Your report of the day's operations by the cavalry is accurate and correct in all its statements, and should, in justice to you and your command, be published. If you err at all in your report, with which I am familiar, it is on the side of modesty. You claim too little for your share in restoring the fortunes of that disastrous battle.

Shortly after you had placed the cavalry in position for action, a battery to our left, which proved to be Robinson's of the Second Artillery, "limbered to the rear," with a view to leaving the field. At your request I rode quickly to the commanding officer and instructed him to unlumber and commence firing. This he did cheerfully when told the cavalry would support him; remarking that he had intended leaving the field because the infantry was all gone. This was true. The regiments which a short time before, had gone in to our front, were swept away toward our right, and the enemy were emerging from the woods wild with success, and, as they probably imagined, with nothing to oppose their progress to the Chickahominy. At this moment Robinson's battery opened with canister with terrible effect, and the Fifth Cavalry charged boldly, in the enemy's face, while the First Cavalry, or that part with you, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Rush's Lancers) opposed a steady and threatening order of battle, in front of the disorganized ranks of the advancing enemy. I thought at the time, and subsequent experience has convinced me, that your cavalry, and the audacity of its conduct at that time, together with the rapid firing of canister at short range of the battery mentioned, did much, if not everything, toward preventing the destruction of the entire Union Army at Gaines' Mills. The circumstances were these. The enemy had emerged from a wood where his ranks were more or less disorganized, into an open field. Instead of finding the way clear before him, he was met by a determined charge of cavalry and a heavy artillery fire. In his mind, a new line of fresh troops was before him. It was natural at that stage of our military experience, that he should hesitate and halt to prepare for a new emergency. He did so, and that night the cavalry bivouacked as near the scene of these events, as the enemy did.

Those who give a different account of this affair, do so through ignorance or malice; and in either event do a gross injustice to yourself and your brave command, which, I hope and believe, Mr. Swinton will take pleasure in redressing, in any future edition of his history.

Very respectfully and truly your friend,
W. MERRITT, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

THIRTY-FIRST U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of the Thirty-first U. S. Infantry. Headquarters Fort Stevenson, D. T.:

COLONEL.—Philip R. de Trobriand, brevet brigadier-general, Fort Stevenson, D. T., commanding regiment and post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Andrew W. Bowman, New York, awaiting transportation.

MAJOR.—Joseph N. G. Whistler, brevet colonel, Fort Totten, D. T., commanding post.

ADJUTANT.—James M. Marshall, Fort Stevenson, D. T., A. A. G., Middle District.

QUARTERMASTER.—Foster E. Parsons, Fort Stevenson, D. T., A. C. S.

CAPTAINS.—Samuel A. Wainwright, Company D, Fort Totten, D. T., commanding company; William G. Rankin, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company C, Fort Buford, D. T., commanding company; Albert W. Powell, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company H, Fort Stevenson, D. T., commanding company and post; George W. Hill, Company A, Fort Totten, D. T., commanding company; Charles J. Dickey, brevet major, Company B, Fort Snelling, Minn., awaiting transportation; Francis Clarke, brevet major, Company F, Fort Buford, D. T., commanding company; William M. Wherry, brevet colonel, Company G, Richmond, Va., aide-de-camp to General Schofield; John H. Platt, Company K, Fort Totten, D. T., commanding company; George Meade, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company I, Philadelphia, Pa., staff of General Meade; Thomas Little, brevet major, Company E, Fort Buford, D. T., commanding company.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Stevens T. Norvell, Company B, Fort Stevenson, D. T., A. A. I. G., Middle District; Charles S. Newlin, brevet captain, Company D, Fort Snelling, Minn., awaiting transportation; Wm. D. O'Toole, Company F, St. Paul, Minn., judge-advocate Department of Dakota; Mott Hooton, Company I, Fort Stevenson, D. T., commanding company; Platt M. Thorne, Company A, Fort Totten, D. T., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; John M. Norvell, Company C, Fort Buford, D. T., with company; Philip H. Ellis, Company H, Fort Stevenson, D. T., post adjutant; Martin E. Hogan, Company E, Fort Buford, D. T., commanding company; William E. Hoffman, Company K, Fort Totten, D. T., with company; John G. Telford, brevet captain, Company G, St. Paul, Minn., A. D. C., on staff of general commanding department.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—George Mitchell, Company F, Fort Buford, D. T., commanding Company G; James S. King, Company G, St. Paul, Minn., A. A. Q. M., Department of Dakota; G. S. Luttrell Ward, Company H, Fort Stevenson, D. T., with company; Cornelius Cusick, Company E, Fort Buford, D. T., with company; R. Frank Walborn, Company I, Fort Stevenson, D. T., with company; Benj. C. Lockwood, Company K, Fort Totten, D. T., post adjutant; Charles H. Leonard, Company B, Fort Buford, D. T., commanding company; Oscar M. Smith, Company D, Fort Totten, D. T., with company; James E. Macklin, Company A, Fort Rice, D. T., awaiting transportation.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 9.—Midshipman J. J. Hunter to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Midshipmen Richardson Clover, G. G. Clay, S. M. Ackley, G. M. Williams, J. W. Hagerman, F. H. Delano, E. D. F. Heald, and H. C. English, Second Assistant Engineer H. C. Beckwith, Gunner James Hayes, Carpenter Charles Boardman, Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, and Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch to duty on board the *Contocook*.

MARCH 12.—Paymaster Charles W. Abbot to duty on board the *Contocook*, and as fleet paymaster North Atlantic Squadron.

Paymaster R. H. Douglass to duty on board the *Cyane*, South Pacific Squadron.

Surgeon E. S. Matthews to duty on board the *Michigan*, on the 25th inst.

MARCH 13.—Lieutenant-Commanders Frederick Rodgers, John J. Read, Lieutenant Charles J. Barclay, Ensigns Francis M. Barber and Isaac Haylett to duty on board the *Michigan*.

Chief Engineer William S. Stamm, Second Assistant Engineer D. W. Gaffey, and Third Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

Second Assistant Engineer David Jones to duty on board the *Gelleyburg*.

Boatswain James Brown to duty on board the *Dale*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 7.—Surgeon J. D. Miller from duty on board the *Wampago*, and ordered to duty on board the *Contocook*, and as fleet surgeon North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 9.—First Assistant Engineer H. C. McIlvaine from duty on board the *Wampago*, and ordered to the *Gelleyburg*.

MARCH 10.—Commander E. B. Lowry from command of the *Sabine*, on the 31st inst.

Captain Andrew Bryson from command of the *Michigan*, on April 7th, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. E. Jouett from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to command the *Michigan*, on the 7th prox.

MARCH 12.—Captain Edward Donaldson, from command of the receiving ship *Alleghany*, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon A. B. Judson, from duty on board the *Michigan*, on March 25th, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon William M. Wood and Assistant Surgeon Granville B. Lecompte, from duty on board the *Alleghany*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster A. McC. Bishop from duty on board the *Cyane* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home.

Paymaster Forbes Parker from duty on board the receiving ship *Alleghany*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MARCH 13.—Lieutenant Commander Francis O. Davenport from duty on board the *Michigan*, on April 1st next, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Lieutenant Charles H. Craven and Masters F. E. Chadwick, F. W. Dickens, and B. H. McCalla, from duty on board the *Sabine*, on April 1st, next, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

First Assistant Engineer Charles E. de Valin, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at New York.

Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith from duty connected with the *Ammonoosuc*, and ordered to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle from duty on board the *Sorrel*, and ordered to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

Boatswain John K. Bartlett, from duty on board the *Dale*, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Boatswain William P. Burke from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

Gunner John R. Granger from duty on board the *Michigan*, on April 1st, next, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner David A. Roe, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 12.—Paymaster J. D. Murray to duty on board the *Contocook*, and as fleet paymaster North Atlantic Squadron.

DROPPED.

MARCH 9.—Second Assistant Engineer Robert L. Webb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 13.—The order detaching Thomas M. Dukehart, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordering him to the *Gelleyburg* is revoked, and he will remain on duty at the Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

MARCH 9.—Acting Master W. D. Maddocks from command of the *Glasgow*, and ordered to return home.

Acting Ensign J. F. Cole, Mate E. W. Tucker, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. G. Parks and E. A. Robinson from duty on board the *Glasgow*, and ordered to return home.

MARCH 11.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel Burke from duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Pyle and Jacob Vittinger, from duty at Mount City, Illinois, and granted leave for discharge.

MARCH 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Francis Josselyn, Acting Ensigns L. A. Comthwait, William Field, and James F. Bowling, and Mate John McManus and Robert Seeley from duty on board the receiving ship *Alleghany*, and granted leave for discharge.

MARCH 13.—Mate W. H. Robinson, E. F. Myers, G. J. Harris, and C. T. Brian from duty on board the *Sabine*, on April 1st, next, and ordered to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

Mates E. C. Harrington, L. M. Melcher, and A. E. Bateman from duty on board the *Sabine*, on April 1st, next, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

DISCHARGED.

MARCH 12.—Acting Ensign Wm. Moody and Mates Paul Armandi and Thomas Savage, of the receiving ship *Alleghany*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending March 14, 1868:

Theodore Clausen, ordinary seaman, February 27th, U. S. steamer *Alleghany*.

John Bates, seaman, March 3d, Naval Hospital Chelsea.

James Carr, marine, March 4th, Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

John McCarty, seaman, December 22, 1867, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Charles H. Page, assistant surgeon, December 24, 1867, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Henry A. Bell, rear admiral, January 11, 1868, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

John H. Reed, lieutenant commander, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Henry Ernest, coxswain, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Charles Baldwin, seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Thomas Davis, seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Oriol Holmberg, seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Edward Nichols, ordinary seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

John Peterson, seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Bernard Reddy, ordinary seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

William Elgott, ordinary seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

Moses Redmond, seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

John U. Small, ordinary seaman, January 11th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, at Hioa, Japan.

William G. Hance, gunner's mate, October 9, 1867, U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*, off Honolulu, S. I.

William A. Stryker, second-class boy, March 11th, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
Frederick Probst, ordinary seaman, March 10th, U. S. steamer *Karadag*, New York.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported to the War Department since last report:

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Headquarters, from Mobile, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala., February 22, 1868.

Companies A and I, from Mobile, Ala., to Huntsville, Ala., February 22, 1868.

Company C, from Selma, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala., from March 22, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company C, from Marshall, Texas, to Baton Rouge, La., February 18, 1868.

Company E, from Baton Rouge, La., to Young's Point, La., January 16, 1868.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company F, from Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., to Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1868.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company D, from Refugio, Texas, to Goliad, Texas, February 15, 1868.

Company H, from Goliad, Texas, to Helena, Texas, February 13, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company B, from Huntsville, Ala., to Selma, Ala., February 13, 1868.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Company L, Camp Verde, Texas, to Lake Trinidad, Texas, February 24, 1868.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY BREVET IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles Hargous, second lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles B. Hall, second lieutenant in the 29th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Forest H. Hathaway, second lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from March 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William Harper, Jr., second lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles S. Isley, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John L. Johnston, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the first assault at Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Lewis Johnson, of the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Sanford C. Kellogg, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward B. Knox, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Hanover Court House, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Birney B. Keeler, of the 39th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Chapin's Farm, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John Kellher, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frederick A. Kendall, second lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Harrison, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward C. Knower, second lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the front of Petersburg, July 18, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William H. Lynch, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Louis J. Lambert, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Thomas H. Logan, of the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John Leonard, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant James T. Leary, second lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Savannah, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Walter S. Long, second lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant George M. Love, second lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant James N. McKelroy, second lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William R. Maize, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John H. Mahnen, of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from August 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John D. Myrick, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va., to date from March 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William H. Merrill, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run (first), Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Louis M. Morris, second lieutenant in the 30th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant James N. Morgan, second lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, second lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Horace Neide, of the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Lemuel B. Norton, second lieutenant in the 30th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Luke O'Reilly, of the 39th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Savannah, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frank W. Paul, of the 24th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at Petersburg Mine, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Douglas Pope, of the 37th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Groveton, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Robert O. Perry, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles Parker, second lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Richard H. Pratt, second lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles G. Penney, second lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Allen Rutherford, of the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William V. Richards, second lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, of the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William W. Rogers, of the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, of the 57th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant George F. Raulston, second lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frank R. Rice, second lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, second lieutenant in the 29th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Josiah A. Sheets, of the 20th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Jacob A. Souders, second lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from May 17, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Clifford Stickney, of the 20th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William F. Spurgin, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Johnsonville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Samuel K. Schwewch, of the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William E. Sweet, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Thomas Snea, of the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Rome, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frederick W. Smith, second lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William Shields, of the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edmund R. F. Shurley, second lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 15, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John W. Summerhays, second lieutenant in the 33d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John Tyler, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of South Mountain, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Richard W. Tyler, of the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Samuel P. Voris, second lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frederick C. Von Schriach, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Gustav Von Bucher, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Willis Willard, second lieutenant in the 37th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of New Market, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John P. Willard, of the 26th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frederick F. Whitehead, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Champion Hill, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles T. Withall, of the 23rd U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mary's Heights, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Bradford R. Wood, Jr., second lieutenant in the 22d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Poplar Grove Church, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, second lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant James S. Dudley, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862.

Brevet First Lieutenant Richard G. Shaw, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services on Morris Island, S. C., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant George F. Towle, of the 28th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Wagner, S. C., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John G. Telford, second lieutenant in the 31st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the action at Cumberland Gap, in 1863, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Thomas I. Gregg, of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William R. Parnell, of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the action at Upperville, Va., June 21, 1863, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward L. Bailey, second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from November 6, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant David J. Craigie, second lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lookout, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Eaton, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from May 27, 1867.

for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward Allsworth, of the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant George E. Albee, of the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William P. Atwell, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James M. Bell, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James G. Birney, of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Roland C. Breyfoyle, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William K. Bourne, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert F. Bates, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, of the 37th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bristol Station, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John Bannister, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Petersburg, Va., July 8, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Constantine Chase, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, of the 55th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mill Creek, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles H. Campbell, of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. W. Chickering, of the 22d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Clark, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Canton, of the 25th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Bethel M. Custer, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at James Island, S. C., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John C. Currier, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas Connelly, of the 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Will A. Coulter, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Lewis M. Dayton, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward Davis, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from June 17, 1867.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, of the 23d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious

Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Raphael, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Robert G. Rutherford, of the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., to date from 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Bladen, of the 26th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Jacob A. Sanders, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fort Sanders, Tenn., to date from May 17, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Silvers, of the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Edmund R. P. Shurley, of the 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 16, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John W. Summerhays, of the 33d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John N. Travis, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant J. Milton Thompson, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at James Island, S. C., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Franklin E. Town, of the 11th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Boynton Plank Road, Va., to date from March 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Vora, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Wells Willard, of the 37th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chantilly, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Bradford R. Wood, Jr., of the 22d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, of the 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John G. Telford, of the 31st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Lewisburg, Va., May 23, 1862, to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Edward L. Bailey, of the 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from November 6, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Smith, of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant David J. Craigie, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John B. Eaton, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in action before Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864, to date from May 27, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Placidus Ord, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Martin Norton, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John A. Campbell, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, especially in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from October 10, 1867.

CONFIRMATIONS OF BREVETS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Brigadier General Nicholas L. Anderson, late colonel of the 6th Ohio Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General John P. C. Shanks, late colonel of the 7th Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

S. K. Zook, late brigadier general of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., where killed, to date from July 2, 1863.

Brevet Brigadier General John Ely, late colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and gallant conduct throughout the war, to date from April 15, 1865.

David A. Russell, late brigadier general of Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Opequan, to date from September 14, 1867.

Horatio P. Van Cleave, late brigadier general of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Lewis T. Barney, late colonel of the 106th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Nicholas L. Anderson, late colonel of the 6th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant conduct and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Solomon S. Matthews, late lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Glendale and the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

George C. Burling, late colonel of the 6th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

S. M. Pollock, late colonel of the 6th Iowa Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William F. Wainwright, late colonel of the 76th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William Helme, late colonel of the 103d New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brayton Ives, late colonel of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, for gallantry at the battle of Ream's Station and Deep Bottom Mo. 1, (1864), and Five Forks and Sailor's Creek (1865), to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert Thompson, late lieutenant-colonel of the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

Norman J. Maxwell, late colonel of the 108th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 16, 1865.

Brevet Colonel David B. White, late lieutenant-colonel of the 51st New York Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel R. C. Rutherford, late assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's department, to date from March 13, 1865.

John G. Hudson, late colonel of the 60th U. S. Colored Troops, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lewis T. Barney, late colonel of the 106th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

John W. Kimball, late colonel of the 53d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Turner G. Morehead, late colonel of the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Madison Miller, late colonel of the 18th Missouri Volunteers, for gallant services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Philip C. Hays, late lieutenant-colonel of the 103d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Arthur R. Curtis, late lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lafayette McCrellis, late colonel of the 8d Illinois Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the rebellion, to date from September 4, 1864.

Dwight Jarvis, late colonel of the 13th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Mellen T. Holbrook, late lieutenant-colonel of the 173d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chase River Crossing, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry M. Bingham, late major and judge-advocate, for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

John McConihe, late colonel of the 169th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from June 1, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Ambrose L. Cassidy, late major of the 93d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Henry S. Russell, late colonel of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and particularly for distinguished gallantry and good conduct at Baylor's Farm, before Petersburg, June 15, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Madison Miller, late colonel of the 18th Missouri Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Charles B. Stoughton, late colonel of the 4th Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel F. W. Swift, late lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

William H. Withington, late colonel of the 17th Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of South Mountain, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Anthony J. Allaire, late lieutenant-colonel of the 183d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Daniel D. Wylie, late lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence, for faithful and efficient services in the Subsistence Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brayton Ives, late colonel of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, for gallantry at the battles of Ream's Station and Deep Bottom, Mo. 1 (1864), and Five Forks and Sailor's Creek (1865), to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Robert Thompson, late lieutenant-colonel of the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M. Payne, late major of the 106th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Cutler, late major of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

David B. White, late lieutenant-colonel of the 51st New York Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Noyes, late captain of the 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious conduct while in command his regiment before Petersburg, Va., in the engagements of June 16 and 20, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Bladen, late major of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from the date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MARCH 14th.

Army Paymaster.
Bloo, Ivory M., Major.
Carelton, James H., General.

NAVY.

MARCH 15th.

Armentrout, Geo. W.
Forbes, Chas. W.
Frost, Rev. Nathl.

Raymond, H., General and Daily

Wright, H. G., General.

Lucy, Dr. Jno.

Van Duser, T. L.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL GUARD CARICATURES.—We have recently seen two caricatures by Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, who is also a member of the Seventh Company of the Seventh Regiment, which we should like to see hung up for exhibition in every armory in the city. The sketches we saw were not finished or intended for exhibition. They each contain an idea, and the nuances they illustrate are worthy of the severest ridicule of the artist. We have frequently had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the disgusting manner in which tobacco-chewers squirt saliva about on the floor when engaged in drilling, and also to the plebeian appearance presented by a company when the members do not wear uniform pants, and these are the subjects of Mr. Nast's caricatures. The first is called "Firing at a Mark," and represents a squad of men being exercised in the manual of arms in the rear of two or three spittoons, at which they from time to time discharge their surplus tobacco-juice. The attitudes of several of these marksmen produced by their endeavors to hit the bull's eye or centre of the spittoon is highly ludicrous. No man likes to walk about in tobacco-spittle, and it is disgusting in the extreme to have to march over a floor which has been thoroughly sprinkled with this offensive fluid. Any one who doubts this proposition can have an opportunity of testing its correctness if he will pay a visit to the State Arsenal, in Thirty-fifth street, on some evening when there is a drill of a regiment which has in its ranks a fair sprinkling of chewers. If men will and must chew tobacco, well and good, but we see no reason why, in indulging in such a filthy habit, they should have no regard for the feelings of those who abstain. Nast's "Firing at a Mark" is a good thing, and we wish every tobacco-chewer in the National Guard could see it. The caricature entitled the "Pants Drill," shows a squad of men marching in single file, under the direction of an instructor, each man of the squad having on a different style or color of pants, boots or shoes. One man is in complete uniform; the next has on a very loose pair of pants; the next a tight pair of blue breeches; the next wears his pants tucked into a pair of high-topped boots, while the last man has on a pair of Army bugans and stockings, which come up over the bottom of his pants. The subject is a good one, and it is well worked up. We understand that the pictures are to be hung in the Seventh Company room, and we hope they will be generally seen.

There are a good many other subjects connected with the National Guard of this city which are deserving of ridicule, and we hope Mr. Nast will show them up. We would suggest that he next caricature the manner which so many officers have of looking about to see what the others are doing when an order is about to be executed, and that the same picture be made to exhibit the unsteadiness which men exhibit when their officers are not thoroughly posted in their duties.

WINTERING DRILLS.—The plan of being present, during the season, at one or more of the drills of every regiment of the division which General Shaler has inaugurated is calculated to work considerable good to the entire command. As long as brigade inspectors were

elected, it was impossible to have the right kind of officers appointed on inspection duty, and, as a consequence, regiments were allowed to blunder on year after year without ever dreaming that they were not in all essential respects as well drilled and disciplined as the very best in the State.

The criticisms which from time to time have appeared in these columns have, however, had the effect of opening the eyes of some of the self-complacent gentlemen who so long imagined that blue cloth, brass buttons, swords, epaulets, sashes, feathers, and a commission, were all that it was necessary to have to make a soldier, unless, perhaps, it might be a slight smattering of Scott's Tactics and supreme contempt of any of the modern innovations of Casey or any other modern iconoclast.

The return of the Veterans and their absorption into the National Guard also did much to improve public opinion in the National Guard, and at the present time a good system of inspection is all that is necessary to raise the standard to as high a pitch as it can be expected to reach.

Hitherto nobody imagined that the division commander was much more familiar with tactics than he was with the Greek classics; but now it is generally understood that General Shaler as well as General Hamblin and other members of his staff are practical as well as theoretical soldiers, who understand tactics from squad drill to the evolutions of a corps. Such being the case, it is unquestionably beneficial to let each regimental and company commander understand that he is to be required to drill before his superior in rank, who is at the same time able to discern whether a command is properly instructed or not. It is to be expected that the general will inform the command of the results of these visits at the close of the season, either specifically or generally. In either event his comments will excite considerable attention, and cannot fail of producing good results.

SHIRKING DUTY.—We publish elsewhere a letter of a captain of the Twenty-third regiment which doubtless expresses the feelings of many of our readers, and on which we are asked to express our opinion. The case seems to us to be a plain one, and to be covered by the endorsement of Adjutant-General Marvin. The State asks for military service and not money, and if the by-laws of any company do not specifically state what per centage of military duty must be performed by every active member, a provision covering this ground should at once be adopted. There is nothing in the State law which provides for the commutation of military duty by a member of the uniformed militia, although company by-laws generally state what fines shall be paid for non-attendance. We have before us a copy of the by-laws of Company G, of the Seventh regiment, which were prepared with particular care, and are considered to be models of their kind. In these it is provided that "any member who shall absent himself from three consecutive parades, meetings or drills without a lawful and reasonable excuse shall be expelled." We heartily approve of the foregoing provision, and should be pleased to learn that it had been adopted by Company D, of the Twenty-third. In this discussion, however, we see another indication of the unhealthy condition of affairs in the Twenty-third regiment to which we have so frequently been compelled to allude. It is a bad sign when the majority of the members of an organization are desirous of shirking their duty, and are looking forward with anxious expectation to the expiration of their term of service. It is to counteract just this state of things that we have endeavored to work a reformation in this regiment, which is composed of good material, but is, nevertheless, gradually dying out under the incubus of an officer who shows little or no interest in his command.

If the members of the regiment will rise in their might and shake off all the weights which impede its progress it may yet see the day when the young men of Brooklyn will be eager to be numbered among its members, and when officers will not be compelled to go outside of their company rooms for authority to get rid of those who will not attend to their duty.

COMPANY F. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Henry Heath, of this company, having been appointed commissary of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of the Second division, an election to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion was held at the regimental armory on the evening of the 17th inst. The balloting resulted in the choice of First Lieutenant H. H. Beadle to be captain, and First Sergeant Joseph Quick to be first lieutenant.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—This organization, under the command of Colonel James Cavanagh, participated in the procession of civic societies, on the 17th inst., in honor of St. Patrick's day.

EIGHTH BRIGADE.—General Orders No. 1, from the headquarters of this brigade, dated Catskill, March 9th, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-martial which convened at Rondout, Ulster County, on the 5th of February. The first case tried by the court was that of First Lieutenant George Lamoreaux, Company F, Eighty-sixth regiment, who was found guilty of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in failing to attend the encampment at Cairo in last September, and sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and to be reprimanded in general orders from brigade headquarters. The second case was that of Lieutenant William Kortz, Company B, Eighty-sixth regiment, who was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to be reprimanded in brigade general orders, for neglecting to attend a company parade in last August, and the encampment at Cairo, Greene County, in last September. The third case was that of Lieutenant Franklin Story, also of Company B, Eighty-sixth regiment, who failed to attend a company drill at Catskill, for which offence he was sentenced to be privately reprimanded by the colonel of his regiment. The fourth case was that of Lieutenant William H. Wood, of Company K, Ninety-second regiment, who was found guilty of failing to attend a regimental parade in last October, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and be privately reprimanded by the colonel of his regiment. The fifth case was that of Lieutenant Charles W. Bouton, Company A, Eighty-sixth regiment, who was found guilty of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in failing to attend a regimental parade, and also the encampment at Cairo, and was sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and to be publicly reprimanded in brigade general orders. The last case mentioned in this order is that of Captain B. B. Parker, of Company G, Ninety-second regiment, who was charged with disobedience of orders, in that he failed to make the return provided for by paragraph 669 of the State Regulations, and also called for in order from regimental headquarters; in that he did not have company drills when ordered to by his colonel, and did also refuse and neglect to return the names of the officers and privates of his company who failed to attend the regimental parade and company drills duly ordered; and in that did also neglect and refuse to order the members of his company to turn in their uniforms, guns and equipments when ordered so to do by competent authority;

and did, moreover, refuse to return to the colonel the number of guns, etc., which he had received for issue to his company. The court, having found the accused guilty of the charge and specifications preferred against him, sentenced Captain Parker "to be cashiered." The proceedings and findings in the foregoing cases have been approved by Brigadier-General George Beach, commanding the Eighth brigade, and the sentences ordered to be executed.

We are glad to hear of this indication of discipline in the Fifth division, and hope other brigadiers throughout the State will follow General Beach's example in bringing delinquents to trial. In preferring charges against Captain Parker, the proper method would have been to make one charge, "Disobedience of orders," and three specifications under it. We notice also that the reprimand called for in some of the sentences is not administered. However, these are only blemishes. We shall be glad to hear from the Eighth brigade again.

COMPANY E, FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The anniversary promenade of this company was given at the regimental armory in Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. The members of the company had spared no effort to make this concert a brilliant affair, and their efforts resulted in a most gratifying success. The promenade consists of the crack regiment of the Eastern District, if not of the city of Brooklyn, are always well attended, and pass off pleasantly, and that of Company E was not one whit behind the very best entertainment which has ever taken place within the walls of the armory. The audience was select, and there was no lack of pretty ladies, both young and middle-aged, who looked as bewitching as bright eyes, smiling faces, and elegant dresses to set them off make the human form divine. Most of the members present wore their uniform, which is neat and serviceable, but we hope it will soon be changed. A jacket is very suitable for drill purposes, but it is not the most becoming thing in the world for a dancing party, and we therefore hope to see the Forty-seventh adopt a full-dress coat as part of its uniform. The room of Company E, which has recently been fitted up, was on Wednesday thrown open for inspection for the first time, and is now, without doubt, the handsomest company room in the Second Division. The wood-work is of heart of ash and black walnut, and the cushions and backs of the seats are of Bismarck-colored leather. The floor is inlaid with yellow pine, black walnut and mahogany, arranged as radiating from a star in the center. The ground glass window in rear of the president's desk, and the glass shades on the chandeliers and brackets, as well as these fixtures themselves, are exceedingly rich and tasty. The company monogram, embossed in wood, is placed in front of the presiding officer's seat, and is also cut on the glass window in his rear. The walls are adorned with several handsome engravings suitably framed. Everything in the room is in keeping with the general plan and design which, as well as its execution, is the work of Captain Vandewater, who formerly commanded the company.

On entering the dancing hall, each lady was presented with a bouquet of natural flowers and a copy of the order of dancing in the shape of a pretty little book bound in red morocco, stamped with gilt. This book contained, in addition to the lists of the various committees and a programme of the music, a copy of the company roll.

The present officers of the company are Captain W. D. Cornell, First Lieutenant E. L. Bonny, Second Lieutenant David Brower, First Sergeant John S. Miller, and secretary, Corporal C. S. St. John. The rooms of Companies A and B were also thrown open for inspection, but neither of them is as handsomely furnished as that of Company E. The promenade concert commenced at eight o'clock, and lasted until ten o'clock, at which time the dancing music commenced, and was continued until after midnight. The reception was throughout all that could be desired, and was one of the finest affairs of the kind we have had the pleasure of attending.

SECOND DIVISION.—We have not recently heard anything new about the command of this division, and we are informed that General Duryea has withdrawn his resignation. The general's commission as major-general bears date of April 9, 1868. Brigadier-General Philip S. Crook, who commanded the Fifth, received his present commission on the 7th of May, 1868, and he will also come under the ten years' limitation clause this year. It has been rumored for some time past that Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, of the Eleventh brigade, contemplates resigning, and we believe that it is now merely a question of time; so there is a fair prospect of a number of vacancies among the general officers of Brooklyn.

MARYLAND MILITIA.—We learn from our exchanges that the authorities of Baltimore intend to give the officers of the steamer *Baltimore*, which is expected shortly to arrive at that port from Bremen, a brilliant reception. A part of the reception will consist of a grand military and civic procession, in which it is expected that the First division of Maryland Militia, under the command of Major-General Richard N. Bowerman, will participate.

COMPANY H, FIFTH REGIMENT.—The twenty-first annual ball of Company H, Fifth regiment, Captain W. Lausen commanding, will take place at the regimental armory, in Hester street, on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., instead of the 23d inst. as was stated in our last issue.

NINTH REGIMENT.—At a meeting of the board of officers of this regiment, held last Monday evening, it was decided to adopt a uniform dress-coat as part of the regimental bill of dress. The coat is to be a single-breasted frock, trimmed with red cloth. Brooks Brothers are to get up a sample coat, when it will be more fully decided upon.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The right wing of this regiment (Companies I, O, E, B, and H,) will assemble in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Monday, March 23d, and on Monday, April 6, 1868. The left wing (Companies F, G, A, D, and K) will assemble in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Wednesday, March 25th, and on Wednesday, April 8, 1868. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock, P. M.

COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT.—At a regular meeting of Company C, First regiment (Hawkins Zouaves), held on Tuesday evening, the 3d inst., the following-named members were expelled by unanimous vote: Privates Francis Busan, William Berger, Theodore C. Metzler, and Pearsal T. Welling.

A battalion drill of the regiment was held at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Colonel William S. Carr has issued the following order: The companies of this regiment will assemble for drill at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in full fatigue, with two cross-belts, as follows: The right wing, composed of Companies B, D, F, K and I, on Tuesday, March 24th; left wing, composed of Companies C, E, G, H and A, on Tuesday, March 31st. Roll call of companies at 7½ o'clock, P. M., sharp. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. Non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the adjutant at 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Monday, April 13th, all the companies of this command will assemble for drill, in full fatigue (both cross-belts), with white gloves, at same time and place, to be inspected by Major-General Shaler. Field and staff will report to the colonel at the above time and place. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the adjutant at 7½ o'clock P. M. All officers in command of companies will report at each of the above drills.

Lieutenant E. M. Bloomer is detailed to command a company, and will report to the adjutant at the times and place above specified. Lieutenant N. Gano Dunn has been appointed adjutant (vice Durfee, promoted), with rank from February 26, 1868.

ELECTIONS.—John Appleton, major, December 12, vice Robinson, resigned; John P. Durfee, captain, January 13, 1868, vice Appleton, promoted; Joseph P. Davenport, first lieutenant, December 2, 1867, vice Braden, resigned; William Winters, second lieutenant, December 2, 1867, vice Davenport, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.—Captain Theodore A. Van Tassel, February 13, 1868, expiration term of service; Captain Martin Baylis, February 13, 1868, physical disability.

EXPULSIONS.—The following members of Company G, having been expelled, are dishonorably discharged from further service in this command: Edmund R. Hamilton, No. 384 Dean street, Brooklyn; John J. Wicant, No. 84 Bleecker street, New York.

The adjutant has established his headquarters at No. 76 Nassau street, and will be present from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. to attend to such business appertaining to the regiment as may be presented.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel J. V. Meserole, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: This regiment will assemble for drill as follows: Both wings, on Wednesday, April 1st; right wing, on Wednesday, April 8th; left wing, on Wednesday, April 15th. Company roll call at 7½ o'clock P. M. Line formed at 8 o'clock P. M. The first of the above drills will be private.

The position of companies in line will be as follows until further orders: B, I, F, G, A, C, E, D.

The following changes are announced: Resignation—R. W. Kenyon, captain Company F. Promotions—Lieutenant William D. Cornell, to be captain Company E; rank October 5, 1867; Lieutenant Jacob Backus, to be captain Company F; rank March 2, 1868. The warrant of Commissary Sergeant Wall has been revoked, and he will report to his company for duty. Guy F. Gosman has been appointed left guide, in place of Sergeant Lovejoy, resigned. Morton Du Nuyse has been appointed commissary sergeant. Expulsions—Thomas Beecher, George W. Bailey, Joel Hoff, Henry Frost, George H. Williamson, John R. Van Duzen, of Company I; George W. Odell, Stephen Thomas, Thomas W. Lambert, of Company E.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Albert Steinway has ordered the following drills to be held at the regimental armory, Centre street: First division, Companies D and A, Wednesday, March 18th; Second division, Companies B and G, Friday, March 20th; Third division, Companies C and F, Monday, March 23d; Fourth division, Companies K and E, Wednesday, March 25th; Fifth division, Companies H and I, Friday, March 27th. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. Commandants of companies will make out muster rolls and hand them to the adjutant on or before the evenings of such drills. The colonel will muster and inspect the different commands on these evenings.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant John Burke, Company G, is announced as accepted December 26, 1867.

A battalion drill of this regiment is ordered at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, April 6th. Roll call at 7½ o'clock P. M. Muskets will be furnished at the arsenal.

The colonel informs the regiment that the new enlistment papers prescribed by General Order No. 23, General Headquarters State of New York, 1867, will be furnished by the adjutant. These papers have to be signed in duplicate, both copies to be filed with the adjutant, who will transmit one to the adjutant-general of the State.

COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The annual hop and presentation of this company, Captain Charles J. McGowan commanding, will take place at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—An election for colonel and major of this regiment was held on the evening of the 19th inst., and we are not therefore able to announce the result in this issue. Brevet Major-General Duryea, formerly of the Seventh regiment, was a prominent candidate for the position of colonel, and Captain Tuntson for that of major.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The members of this regiment propose to give a full-dress military promenade concert some time during next April, on which occasion there will be a full-dress parade of the regiment for the purpose of receiving the "Aspinwall medal for military merit." These medals are presented annually, by General Aspinwall, to the best soldier in each company. It is intended to make this concert one of the finest affairs of the season, and a large number of notables are to be invited, in addition to those who are usually present.

At the last meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment a plan was presented for the organization of a veteran corps, and for obtaining a special act of incorporation. It was also agreed that those members who have served their full time shall be permitted to retain their membership, and shall be exempt from fines on payment of their company and regimental dues, so that they will be only obliged to perform such duty as may be required by the civil authorities.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Postley has issued the following order: By the General Regulations (sections 1,453 to 1,472), all commissioned officers are requested to wear epaulettes, as a part of the full-dress uniform. Commissioned officers non-conforming will be returned to court-martial. Epaulettes having the patent hinge are most proper for cavalry, giving, as they do, a free use of the arms.

The General has also issued an order thanking Assistant Adjutant-General Tweed for his devotion to, and great accuracy in, the performance of the duties of his office.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARGUS.—When a deserter has been pardoned and restored to duty his status is just the same as it would have been had he not deserted. A pardoned deserter can be appointed an officer as well as any other enlisted man.

FINES FOR NON-PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

COMPANY D, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1868.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General, Albany, N. Y.
SIR: Will you please give me your decision in the following case? I have 52 members on my company roll, all as good men as ever wore a uniform, but of late many of them have acquired the habit of remaining away from drills, and paying their fines (50 cents for each absence), which has had the effect to reduce the number of men "present" very materially. I used every means in my power to get them to attend the drills more regularly, but to no purpose. My average "turn out" at drills is 12 files. As a last resort, I issued the following order: "The attention of certain members—who have absented themselves from drills and meetings of late—is called to their annual certificates of duty, which read: 'has regularly and faithfully done duty to this date, and has complied with the by-laws of the company,' and remitters are hereby notified that if a commandant will withhold his signature from all certificates, unless the members have attended three-quarters of the drills and meetings of the year."

To this order the "certain members" object. They argue that by paying their fines, they "satisfy the law," and that having paid their fines, upon application to me, I am bound to sign their certificates, as having "regularly and faithfully done duty." While I, on the contrary, hold that such is not the spirit of the law; and if it is, it does great injustice to those members who do attend regularly and faithfully, and if decided as they argue, it would be very damaging to the efficiency of the National Guard of these two cities, for at least three-quarters of the whole of these two divisions would remain at home and pay their fines. And further, I consider it false, next to perjury on my part, to put my name to such a statement, when I know the man has not attended one-quarter of the drills of the season.

I would further state that this order was issued for the best interest of the company only, no malice or personal ill-feeling existing in the company to my knowledge, and the objections are made in the same friendly feeling.

Your decision in this case will be of importance to the National Guard of New York and Brooklyn. Awaiting which,

I am, very respectfully, yours, CAPTAIN M. G. OGDEN, Commanding Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., No. 87 Beekman street, New York.

ENDORSEMENT ON THE ABOVE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, February 24, 1868.

Respectfully returned.

The intention of the law is to require the performance of duty of all members of the National Guard. No provision is made in the laws of the State for the payment of fines in lieu of duty required to be performed, and from necessity any person disobeying the orders of his superiors is liable to punishment.

The by-laws of your company probably fix a fine for non-attendance at drill, parades, etc., but this is established as a relief to those who may not be able to attend, and are capable of furnishing a justifiable excuse for such non-attendance, but this privilege does not certainly warrant a wanton absence from the drills, and the granting of the same privileges as those who regularly attend.

The laws of the State require certain drills and parades, and furnish authority for commanding officers to provide for additional drills, etc. A person without a good excuse would not be warranted in absenting himself from these drills, etc., upon the simple payment of a fine. The State requires the services of men, and not the payment of a fine in lieu of said services. The law never contemplated granting certain privileges in the way of exemptions to serve upon the payment of a fine, in lieu of duty performed. But unless a valid reason is assigned, requires the member of the National Guard to discharge such obligations as may be required to fit them for the exercise of such requirements as may be made of them.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

UPTON'S TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The "New Infantry Tactics" by General Upton have been, from time to time, discussed from various points of view, and the general verdict pronounced that the present system is far superior to any other which has preceded it.

There is, in my opinion, one defect, not only in Upton's system, but in all the works hitherto in our Army, viz.: a want of conciseness, plainness, and practicability in commands.

Example: Instead of "1. Right forward. 2. Fours right. 3. March. 4. Guide left," as found on page 61, Upton, and with a little abbreviation at page 170, cavalry tactics, why not command simply: "1. Advance by fours from the right. 2. March," which is exactly what the movement is. Upton himself seems to favor such a proposition, for, further on, and at page 293, is the command: "By the right of wings to the front," which approximates to the form of command proposed.

Would it not be an improvement if he had adopted the movement and command, "Retire by fours from the right?" Admiring General Upton's work, as I do, I feel great hesitancy in suggesting anything which might cast a shadow upon its perfection, and I will therefore mention only one other instance in the connection alluded to.

At page 290 is the lengthy order: "1. Change front forward on right company. 2. By company right, half wheel. 3. March. 4. Forward. 5. March. 6. Guide right." Under few circumstances of position could an order of this length be heard; true it is, that the first part of it being understood, the rest could be concluded on; but how much better it would be to command simply: "1. Change front to the right. 2. March," and leave the details to company commanders. I submit this to the practical mind of General Upton.

Fearing I might be understood as cavilling at a really good work, I refrain from any other reference. General Upton is entitled to the thanks of all true lovers of the military art, for his boldness in repudiating exploded theories, and can well be pardoned for retaining some of the "time-honored" forms of command.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 16, 1868.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending March 14, 1868:

SECOND DIVISION.

Henry Heath, commissary of subsistence, with rank from March 3d, original vacancy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry M. Hitchcock, assistant surgeon, with rank from January 15th, vice J. H. Jackson, removed from district.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Nash, first lieutenant, with rank from March 5th, vice Benjamin F. England, resigned.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George D. Smith, quartermaster, with rank from March 10th, vice Henry B. Church, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Daniel Sommer, first lieutenant, with rank from November 7, 1867, vice George Heid, promoted.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob Backus, captain, with rank from March 3d, vice R. W. Kenyon, resigned.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Earl, surgeon, with rank from February 10th, vice J. Newton Arnold, term expired.

BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY, FIFTH BRIGADE.

Philip A. Stuber, first lieutenant, with rank from March 5th, vice Joseph P. Donike, declined.

Conrad Vial, second lieutenant, with rank from March 5th, vice John, Gilchrist, appointed adjutant.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 14, 1868.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry Heath, to date March 3d; Second Lieutenant William W. Dusenbury, March 10th.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Warren, March 5th.

LIFE AS A SCOUT.

DURING the Winter of 1862-'63 and the ensuing Spring the brigade to which my regiment belonged was on duty in Middle Tennessee, north of Nashville. It was composed of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Infantry, with one or two batteries, and one or two companies of Kentucky cavalry. The proportion of this latter arm was entirely inadequate to the duty required, and General P., commanding the district, sought to remedy the evil by mounting some of the infantry. To secure the desired end, an order was issued to the regimental commanders to have details made of one man from each company to report to the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. The men were to be selected with especial reference to that particular kind of service, and Colonel D., of the — Illinois Volunteers, was ordered to detail a non-commissioned officer to take charge of the detachment. I was selected for the duty, and early in January, 1863, reported for orders.

It was a splendid body of men. They were from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; hardy, fearless fellows, at home in the saddle, careless of fatigue, ready at any moment to start on a week's raid or scout, or guard for a forage train, living on the country, never carrying any rations; could trail a guerilla, or find a good horse, no matter where they might be hidden; penetrating into the mountain haunts of the guerilla bands that infested that region, or guarding the mails or trains from their clutches, they seemed ubiquitous; and often the first intimation that a neighborhood had of their presence was the surrounding of the house where Rebels were stopping, and the order for the inmates to surrender. During the five months that they were thus employed they turned over to the commanding officer at G. two hundred and sixty-four prisoners, and over seven hundred horses and mules fit for service, with a loss of but five or six men wounded. June 1, 1863, the brigade was sent to "the front," and "the scouts" were returned to duty with their companies. Here they were less fortunate, and one or more of them laid down to take the last sleep on every field from Chattanooga to Averysboro', and of that gallant fifty nearly forty found graves. Secrecy and celerity of movement are absolutely necessary to a scout. None should know when or where to expect him, and, his needed information obtained, he has no longer any business to remain in that locality. We usually left the post at night, so as to reach our destination by daylight the next morning, thus preventing any one from giving information of our coming. If our route took us near any of the small villages scattered through the country a halt was generally made when a mile or more away, and small parties sent to the right and left to picket the roads leading out of the place, and when they had time to reach their posts, the main body would enter the place at a gallop, and if any "graybacks" were there they were almost certain to be captured, either before they could get out, or by running into the hands of the vedettes. If we remained for a few hours in the place they would be secreted, with orders to pass any one in, but none out, and in this way many captures were made that were of some local importance.

On one occasion, in February, 1863, we were giving the little hamlet of H., on the Cumberland river, a very thorough search for a Rebel officer who was said to be in the place, and had nearly completed the search (some of us being in the street and mounted) when, in the twilight, a man was seen to pass on horseback along a lane leading from the street where we were halted. As it was too dark to determine his uniform, he was supposed to be one of our pickets, until Corporal D., bending low over his saddle, brought the head of the unknown above the horizon, and saw that he wore a hat, when he at once ordered him to halt. Finding that he was detected, he put spurs to his horse and attempted to escape. A hot pursuit at once commenced. Corporal D. was a few yards in advance of the party and well mounted, and as he turned from the street into the lane, finding that his order to halt was not heeded, he raised his carbine and fired, the ball passing through the coat of the fugitive between his arm and body. Having the fleetest horse in the command, I was soon at the head of the pursuers, and gaining on the chase. At the head of the lane there were two pairs of "bars," those at the right leading into a large field, which had, at the farther extremity, a thick copse of "blackjack" and scrubby cedars. The other bars formed the entrance to a field of three or four acres used for herding mules, and surrounded by a high board fence. Into this enclosure the horse of the fleeing Rebel, thoroughly frightened by the firing and running, carried him. As he entered it, I was but a short distance in his rear, and when he reached the opposite side I was at his elbow, with the best-mounted of the command but a few yards in the rear. As he neared the fence

he drew his feet from the stirrups, and, seizing the top board as his horse struck the obstacle, he threw himself over, thus bringing his face toward me, at the same instant my horse reached the fence, and, pointing a pistol at his head, I ordered him to surrender. He had a pistol in his hand, but made no attempt to use it, and taking it by the muzzle handed it to me, and was soon remounted and on his way to town. When he had in a measure recovered from his excitement, he expressed his regret at having been captured at that place and time; saying, when asked the reason, that he lived in the place, and was on his way home on leave of absence. He had been seen by the pickets, and allowed to pass unchallenged, and was within one hundred yards of our party before he saw them. Knowing that any attempt to retreat would at once be noticed, he continued to approach till he had reached the lane, and had turned into it, thinking that he would be taken for one of our men. How nearly he succeeded has been told. He proved to be a captain of the Sixth Tennessee Infantry. He was taken in charge of a guard to his home, and several of the citizens offering to be his bondsman, he was paroled for the night, and the next morning sent in charge of a guard to G., and soon after, with a large detachment of prisoners, sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained till the close of the war.

Another officer was soon after captured under rather different circumstances. Captain H. lived in M. county, and it was known that he was at home endeavoring to obtain recruits. I was sent into that neighborhood on other duty, but while there was urged by some loyal men to attempt his capture. His home was situated some distance from the main road, and near a small stream, whose high, steep banks were covered with a dense growth of timber, affording a good hiding place. He kept a horse saddled in his stable, and between his house and the highway a negro boy was kept at work, with orders to inform him of the approach of an enemy. Of all these precautions we were duly notified by our informant, who, sitting down by the roadside, drew with his finger, in the sand, a rough map of the locality. He was not at all confident of our success, and said so much that was discouraging, that we were the more energetic and cautious in our movements. The road leading to his residence was, for more than a mile, fringed on one side with timber, and we moved through this, keeping some distance from the track, until we reached a point opposite the lane leading to the house, where the detachment was halted, and I went forward on foot to reconnoitre. About half way from the road to the dwelling a negro was at work, but no one could be seen about the building. Returning to the command the necessary arrangements were soon made. I took with me six men. Of these two were to make directly for the barn to secure the horses, two were to halt in rear of the house, and two were, with me, to enter it. He might, for aught we knew to the contrary, have several soldiers with him, and this justified me in taking all precautions possible. These completed, we mounted and started for the house. As soon as we reached the road the horses were put at their best speed; the negro sentry heard the approach and started to give the alarm, but we were at the house before he had made half the distance. Leaping the wall which surrounded the yard, I ran my horse against the front door, bursting it open, and found myself in the hall, common to all southern houses. Throwing myself from my saddle, I kicked open the door on my left, and saw standing in the middle of the room the object of our visit. My men were soon in the room, and the prisoner was ordered to put his hands above his head, while Corporal D. searched him. His wife, who was in the room with him, thought this was only preparatory to shooting him, and I pitied the poor woman as she screamed "Oh, don't kill him, don't kill him; he's not a bushwhacker," alluding to the fate of some of those outlaws who had lately fallen into the hands of the scouts. His place was thoroughly searched for arms, but few were found; his horse and two good mules were brought from the stables; on one of the latter the prisoner was mounted, and that night was safely lodged in prison at G.

SCOUT.

THE American House, Boston, has recently completed the addition of forty family rooms, in suites, comprising parlor, bedroom, bath-room, etc., all furnished in the most elegant style. The American, under the skillful management of Mr. Lewis Rice, has long been known as one of the best hotels in the country, and the excellence and liberality of its arrangements have gained for it a wide and justly-merited popularity. Travelers and tourists who have occasion to visit Boston will find the house entirely refitted and refurnished with every luxury, comfort, and convenience. With the most complete passenger elevator ever constructed, an excel-

lent café, spacious billiard halls, and the most central location in the city for business or pleasure, it will more than maintain the popular favor which it has so long enjoyed.

FRAUD ON THE PENSION OFFICE.—On the 5th inst. Henry V. Stonehouse, of Charleston, South Carolina, was indicted for a violation of the thirteenth section of the act of July 4, 1864. The accused had received for Thomas Green, a private in Company C, United States colored troops, a pension amounting to \$109 60, and retained \$51 85 as his fee for prosecuting the claim—\$10 being all he had a right to demand under the statute. After a trial lasting three days, Henry V. Stonehouse, the pensioner's agent, was convicted; and Judge Bryan, presiding in the United States District Court at Charleston, has sentenced the prisoner to "suffer imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of \$150 and the costs of the prosecution." The indictment in this case was based simply upon the offence of demanding as a fee a sum in excess of \$10, and the Commissioner of Pensions seems disposed, wherever offenders can be reached, to secure the punishment of all who violate the rights of pensioners or the law upon the subject.—*Chronicle.*

WHEN Governor Yates of Illinois was candidate for the United States Senate, some of the friends of Washburne, who was a rival candidate for the same office, made the point in his favor that he was the man who had brought forward General Grant; and they urged that a man who had given such a general to the country deserved to be Senator. Yates, in reply, said that it was not true that Washburne had given Grant to the country. "God," said he, "gave General Grant to the country, and I signed his first commission." Then, stretching upward his right hand, he exclaimed, "and it was the most glorious day of my life when these fingers signed that commission."

It is stated that the Papal government have adopted the Remington breech-loader, and they have given out an order to the extent of ten thousand; five thousand of them are being made in Birmingham, England, and five thousand in Belgium.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARRIED.

GIRARD—EPPING.—March 3d, at the present residence of the bride's father, in Charleston, S. C., by the Rev. Dr. Bachman, Dr. Alvan C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, of Switzerland, and Miss ANNIE R. EPPING, youngest daughter of J. P. M. Epping, U. S. Marshal for South Carolina.

BARRE—BRISTOL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th of February, 1868, by the Rev. W. A. McCorkle, Captain SAMUEL L. BARRE, Fifth Infantry, to FRANK M., youngest daughter of C. L. Bristol, Detroit, Mich. No cards.

BLAKE—LADD.—In Portsmouth, N. H., 12th inst., by Rev. James De Normandie, Lieutenant-Commander CHARLES F. BLAKE, U. S. N., to Miss MARY T. H. LADD, daughter of Alex. H. Ladd, Esq.

DIED.

GREEN.—On the 14th inst., CALLIE, youngest child of Commander James A. and Mary Greer, U. S. N., aged 22 months.

At a meeting of the officers at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, February 18, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst while in the performance of his duties our much respected and beloved brother in arms, Lieutenant JAMES A. ROTHERMEL, Company D, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; and, whereas, it is both consonant with our feelings and due the memory of the deceased, that as a body we should give expression to our sorrow for his untimely loss, and testify to our appreciation of one so endeared to us.

Therefore, resolved, That Lieutenant James A. Rothermel, during the time he has been amongst us, has proved himself an efficient and active officer. In the expedition to the Brunen for the purpose of bringing in Indians, he was eminently successful in executing the orders of superior headquarters, and his last duties on the Malheur River, Oregon, where he unfortunately lost his life by the accidental discharge of his rifle. That in his death the service has lost a worthy and most promising member, and his regiment one of its most valued young officers.

2. Resolved, That in the loss of Lieutenant James A. Rothermel we mourn a warm-hearted young gentleman and friend, who by his kindly manners and genial nature had won our esteem and affection.

None named him but to love him, None named him but to praise him.

3. Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the parents of deceased, who have lost a kind and dutiful son, and to those who by this sad accident have lost an affectionate and loving brother.

4. Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of deceased, and that the same be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York Evening Post, Philadelphia Press, New York Herald, San Francisco, Idaho and Portland papers, and Hartford Weekly Post.

JAMES B. SINCLAIR, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., and commanding post, President.

CHAS. BIRD, First Lieutenant Twenty-third Infantry, Secretary and Post Adjutant.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

As Army Medical Board, to consist of Surgeon J.
B. Brown, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Sur-
geon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.,
Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.,
and Assistant Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., will meet in New York
City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of
Assistant Surgeons, U. S. Army, for promotion, and
of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of
the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty
years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a reg-
ular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the
Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General,
U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence,
and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications
must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the
medical service of the Army during the late war, the
fact should be stated, together with his former rank,
date and place of service, and testimonials from
officers with whom he has served should also be for-
warded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons
undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable pre-
requisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medi-
cal Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

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- III. PARTING IN HOPE. By Thomas Hitch-
cock.
- IV. THE FIGHT AT FISHER'S HILL. By
Jas. Franklin Fitts.
- V. WOMAN AND THE WEED. By Schuyler
Brightley.
- VI. THE LOWLANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
By Henry L. Abbot.
- VII. FROM MAY TILL MARTINMAS. By Mrs.
W. H. Palmer.
- VIII. THE SLAUGHTERED FRENCHMAN. By
Paul Aspergo.
- IX. THE THREE BRANCHES OF OUR GOV-
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